THE

Family Physician,

AND THE

House Apothecary;

CONTAINING

I. Medicines against all such *Diseases* people usually advise with *Apothecaries* to be cured of.

II. Instructions, whereby to prepare at your own Houses all kinds of necessary Medicines that are prepared by *Apothecaries*, or prescribed by *Physicians*.

III. The exact Prices of all Drugs, Herbs, Seeds, simple and compound Medicines, as they are sold at the *Druggists*, or may be sold by the *Apothecaries*.

IV. That it's plainly made to appear, that in preparing Medicines thus at your own Houses, that it's not only a far safer way, but you shall also save Nineteen Shillings in Twenty, comparing it with the extravagant Rates of many *Apothecaries*.

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THE

INTRODUCTION

Containing the use of this

TREATISE.

AS Diseases and Death are marks of the Divine Justice in the punishment of Sin, So the Art of Physick must be acknowledged a derivative from the transcendent Mercy of the Great God, whereby the crazie and sickly constitutions of humane Bodies are supported, their pains appeased, and health restored. These as well as his other Attributes, render the Almighty most glorious.

The *Observation* deduced from what precedes, informs us, That those that usurp, and exercise the Art of Physick abusively and unworthily, do extreamly Eclipse Gods glory, by so diminishing of his Mercy; and of this so weighty a Sin, it is to be feared many *Empiricks* and *Little Apothecaries* inhabiting the skirts of the City and Country Villages, do contract a guilt, not only by administring Physick ignorantly, and without those qualifications, that are absolutely necessary in a Physician, but by over-rating the prices of their Medicines, to that degree, that mean Families by a fit of sickness or two must unavoidably be ruiued in Estate, and too oft in their Health. I must tell you, I have oft seen Bills of *Apothecaries* risen to twenty,& sometimes thirty pounds in the time of a Fortnight; what

what is more, I have known an *Apothecaries* Bill ſo extravagant, that the ſum at the bottom of his Account amounted to Fifty pounds in the ſpace of Thirty days, when the Ingredients of the whole Courſe could not be computed to ſtand him in Forty ſhillings: but, that which ſounds worſe than all this is, that not long ſince an *Apothecary* of our Suburbs, to Nine Patients, brought in Bills for leſs than three quarters of a years Phyſick, amounting to Fifteen hundred pounds. Though at the ſame time I muſt intimate to you, that this is not the practice of our *London* Apothecaries, who not only for diſcharging their Conſciences in the faithful Preparation of their Medicines, but alſo for vending them at reaſonable Rates, may vie with any others of that Trade in all *Europe*; and therefore you

are not to ſuppoſe me here embarqued in a deſign of diſcouraging you, to make uſe of theſe later, who are ſo neceſſary in the Art of *Phyſick*, but only of diſcharging my Duty to ſuch, as are expoſed to be defrauded by ſome Little *Apothecaries* of the Country and skirts of the City, not onely through their ill preparation of Medicines, but alſo through their unjuſt and avaricious prices; So that I do pretend hereby, Firſt, to inſtruct you, how to prepare the moſt uſual and ordinary Medicines at your own Houſes, which cannot but be a great ſatisfaction to you, in regard you are certain they are well prepared, and that the Ingredients are ſound and Freſh. Likewiſe that you can have your Medicines ready, without attending the Apothecaries leaſure for him to bring them, or with-

without giving your ſelf the trouble to ſend three or four times to his Shop for them. Secondly, you may be aſſured, that in ſo doing, you ſhall ſave Nine pounds in Ten, or ſometimes Forty eight pounds in Fifty. Thirdly, by this means you avoid being defrauded of your lives and Eſtates too, by *Mountebanks* and their Medicines, which being ſo indifferently and raſhly uſed by many credulous perſons, at all times and ſeaſons, without that particular regard had to their Conſtitution, Age, Sex, Climate, and Cauſe of Diſeaſe, muſt neceſſarily, if not kill, at leaſt deſtroy the Temperament of their Bowels and noble parts.

Before I proceed any further, I am obliged to demonſtrate, and make it appear, in what manner, and wherein this *Treatiſe* doth diſ-

charge what is here promiſed.

First then, I have pick't out ſuch Medicines of the *London Diſpenſatory* as are moſt uſual, which being reduced to a ſmall number, may without any great defray of charges, be kept ready at your houſes. I have only made choice of three or four fragrant Waters that are to ſerve for cordial Juleps, which in reſpect of Temperament, may be mixt and qualified for uſe in hot or cold Diſtempers. What concerns the vaſt number of other ſimple diſtilled Waters, I do wittingly reject them, as being ſo little imbued with the vertue of the Simples whence they are diſtilled, that Decoctions, or ſometimes Infuſions, or Expreſſions of Juices made of the ſame Simples, or Spirits diſtilled from them, are experienced to be a million ſtronger, which as your Diſeaſe may require,

quire, are to be preſcribed, and taught you by your *Family Phyſician.* Likewiſe compound Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, Pills, Trochiſces or Lozenges, Emplaſters, Unguents, and Oyls, you have only ſo many recommended to you, as may ſerve for moſt uſes; the others of the *Diſpenſatory* are omitted, either becauſe they agree in Vertue with thoſe that are inſerted, or are not ſo congruouſly compounded, or are rarely uſed, or are dangerous, or uſeleſs, or if occaſion doth require may be preſcribed by your Phyſician.

Secondly, I have taught you here the beſt manner of diſtilling Simple and Compound Waters, of preparing Syrups, Pills, Electuaries, &c. what Ingredients are to be put in firſt, which afterwards, how ſome particular Medicines are to be reduced into Powders, and

how at laſt the whole Compoſition is to be artificially mixt.

Thirdly, I have calculated what each Medicine will ſtand you in, ſet down exactly the prices of Herbs, and other Simples, that are to be bought of the Herb-women, the prices current of Drugs and Phyſical Seeds, that are to be bought of the Druggiſts, and of Spices and dry Fruits, that are vended by the Grocers; all which being Alphabetically placed in the latter part of this *Treatiſe*, you may at any time have recourſe unto; whereby you likewiſe avoid being impoſed upon by the ſaid Herb-women and Druggiſts; and by the ſame means you may eaſily compute, what every Compoſition in the *Diſpenſatory* may amount unto, giving ſome ſmall allowance for garbles and waſte, that may happen by the powdering

ing and ſifting the Ingredients, or by evaporating over the Fire, or ſticking to the Pan, Pipkin, or other Utenſil you make uſe of, in preparing ſome Compoſitions.

Fourthly, If want of convenience, or any other occaſion ſhould perſwade you from the preparing of the hereafter mentioned Simples, and Compoſitions at your own houſe, you have the prices of both declared, at which you may buy them from the *Apothecaries* ready prepared, to keep a proportion by you, to be mixt and made uſe of, according as your Phyſician ſhall judge fit.

Fifthly, If you deſire to avoid that trouble alſo, and do prefer ſending your Phyſicians Bill to an *Apothecary*, you may hence eaſily compute, what the Medicine is to be valued at, and what the *Apothecary* deſerveth for his pains for

for mixing and bringing it to your House.

Lastly, since every small disorder of Body puts many into the humour of sending for an *Apothecary*; who to mimick the Physician, shall ask you, when you was at Stool; or whether you are not oppressed or stuffed at your Stomach; feels your Pulse, and then shall tell you, that you are weak; and if he finds you hot, he forceth you to believe you have got a Surfeit; or if he perceiveth your hand to be cold, he perswades you, that you have taken cold. This is the substance of his Theory, on which he practices so boldly. But if you are curious to be throughly acquainted with the whole Body of Physick, by which the Country *Apothecary* practiceth, you may soon gratifie your self in that, by pur-

purchaſing a *Treatiſe* called, *The Accompliſht Phyſician, the Honeſt Apothecary, and the Skilful Surgeon*; Sold at the Angel in *Duck-lane*; which having peruſed from *page* 4 to 14, and from *page* 64 to 73, will abundantly ſatisfie you for your disburſement. If then you are found to be coſtive, he ſends you a Clyſter at 2*s.* 6*d.* price; which on the ſame occaſion you may adviſe your ſelf, and be inſtructed by this *Treatiſe*, how to make one for three half-pence, or two pence. If he apprehends your ſtomach to be oppreſſed, he orders his man to boyl a little *Cardnus* in Water, ſtrain it, and put to it three or four ſpoonfuls of rank Oyl of ſweet Almonds, to cauſe you to vomit, and carry off a little flegm, for which an half Crown is an uſual rate. Now, inſtead of this, you may at a much cheaper price make

your

your ſelf a pint or two of *Cardnus* Poſſet, and drink it off luke-warm, to cauſe the ſame effect. For your weakneſs, he will adviſe you a Cordial made out of two or three muſty ſimple Waters, *Confectio Alkermes*, and a little Syrup of Gillyflowers, for which he expects to be paid three ſhillings and ſix pence; and by the way compute, what two or three Cordials a day may amount unto, in three or four weeks time. What he reckons at three ſhillings ſix pence, you are taught below, how to prepare a Cordial Julep for much leſs. In caſe of a Surfeit three or four pints of cooling Juleps ſhall be ſent you every day, at two ſhillings ſix pence, or three ſhillings the pint, which you ſhall be informed, how to prepare at two pence, or three pence the quart. If he infers from the pain of your Head and Limbs,

Cough

Cough, Stuffing in your Head, &c. that you have taken Cold, ſome Sweating *Bolus*, or Potion (whereof *Mithridate*, or *Treacle* ſhall be the chief Ingredient) beſides Syrups he conceives to be good Remedies, that may conduce to your health and his profit; wherein alſo the Directions of this *Tract* will render you a conſiderable ſaver.

This is the furtheſt point the Practicing *Apothecary* can ſafely ſteer, or which you are capable to apprehend; wherefore you are not to expect from me inſtructions for uſing the great Remedies, *viz.* *Bleeding* and *Purging*, the good management of which and other Remedies, doth entirely depend upon the *Methodus Medendi*, (or Method of Curing) which two words do ſummarily expreſs the whole *Art* of *Phyſick*, and its greateſt

greateſt Secret; for, to arrive to the ſaid Method of curing, or applying of Remedies in manner, order, and time, it's requiſite a man ſhould underſtand the Nature of Diſeaſes, their Cauſes, and the Parts diſeaſed, unto which the ſaid Remedies are to be applyed; all which cannot be underſtood, unleſs you have acquired a competent knowledge of the natural Conſtitution of the Parts of the Body of man, their ſtructure, poſition, relation, and connexion to each other, and their ſeveral Offices and Uſes. This Knowledge or Science is chiefly gained by frequent *Anatomy*, or *Diſſection* of dead Bodies, and moſt certainly is the *Baſis* and ground-work of the *Art* of *Phyſick*; and the complete finiſhing of that is the *Methodus Medendi*: for all Factive and Mechanick Arts conſiſt in theſe three

three particulars. 1. In the knowledge of their Subject, which in our Art is the body of Man in its natural and preternatural conſtitution. 2. In the Inſtruments or Means whereby to operate, which in the ſaid Art are ſuch, whereby to preſerve the Body in its natural conſtitution or health, and whereby to correct and remove its preternatural or diſeaſed conſtitution, which are Dyet and Remedies. 3. In the Method or Directory of Rules, how to uſe the ſaid Inſtruments, which in *Phyſick* is called *Methodus Medendi*, or the Method of applying the ſaid Means. The Firſt and Third Particular I have already ſpoken to. The Second is the Means, wherein it is as neceſſary for a Phyſician to be not only knowing, but alſo experienced, as in either of the other; for what ſucceſs can be expected from the

the Method of applying Remedies, unleſs thoſe Remedies are ſuch, as obtain a Specifick and peculiar property of correcting or removing the Cauſe of each Diſeaſe. A Phyſician is as little capable to cure great Diſeaſes with ordinary Medicines (which notwithſtanding ſome of the ignorant for want of due education pretend to do) as a Graver is able to cut curious Figures in Steel with the ordinary Tools of a Carver or Stone-cutter; or a Barber to take off the hair of your Beard with a Chopping-knife.

As for thoſe ordinary Medicines they are ſet down in ſeveral *Diſpenſatories*, among which, that of the Phyſicians of *London*, conſidering the time it was compoſed, by far exceeds all the others. Theſe ordinary Medicines it's confeſſed, being methodically applied, may by long

long continuation remove ſome ſlight Diſtempers, and ſome great Diſeaſes alſo, if timely uſed; but if confirmed and inveterated, are too oft found abſolutely fruitleſs. For what proper Remedy do thoſe *Diſpenſatories* contain to cure a pulmonick ulcerous *Conſumption*, an inveterate *Scurvey*, *Dropſie*, *Stone*, *Gout*, *Fever*, *Kings Evil*, *Leproſie*, &c? To this a vulgar hackney Phyſician ſhall poſſibly anſwer, That there is no Diſeaſe, be it never ſo great or dangerous, but he will *undertake* (which is well put in) to cure by Method, and that with ordinary Medicines. For Example, a Conſumption occaſioned by an Ulcer in the Lungs, he pretends to cure by preſcribing, 1. Medicines that ſhall diſcharge or cleanſe the Ulcer, by expelling the matter by *Expectoration*, that is, by coughing and ſpit-

ſpitting, and this is performed by *Ground Ivy*, *Speedwell*, *Hyſſop*, and many other Vulneraries made into a Syrup, Lohoch, or Decoction. 2. By conſolidating Medicines, that ſhall cloſe up and skin it with a *Callus*, ſuch are *Comfrey*, *Knotgraſs*, *Ladies-mantle*, and ſuch like, as you may read in *Chap.* 20. of my *Treatiſe* of *Conſumptions*. 3. By moiſtening and reſtoring the ſolid and other parts that are conſumed and dried up, by the abſorbing heat of an *Hectick Fever*. This Effect is expected from *Aſſes Milk*, which they ſay, doth cleanſe, cool, moiſten, and nouriſh the conſumed parts. 4. By Fontanels or Iſſues, ſhaving off the Hair of the Head, and applying attractive Plaiſters on it; likewiſe by cramming the Patient with Conſerve and Sugar of Roſes, all which ſhall ſerve to intercept the defluxion

xion of corroding Humours, falling down from the Brain to the Lungs. Now when all these means have been used a very considerable time, look upon the *Weekly Bills* of *Mortality*, and you shall soon know the pretended effects of those ordinary Medicines.

In the first place I must agree, that some of those Indications are well enough proposed, and the *Indicata* in respect of the *Materia Medica* there set down, do sometimes (though seldom) accomplish a happy Cure. But in the second place, I must also tell you, that there is another sort of a *Materia Medica*, being artificially prepared, and not according to the Rules of the slovenish cookery of *Country Apothecaries*, that doth very oft, and always, if timely and methodically applied answer the expectation of the Physician, and the

the hopes of the ſick, not only in pulmonick Conſumptions, but alſo in thoſe other Diſeaſes before recited.

Touching thoſe *great Medicines*, it is very fortunate they are not yet arrived to the knowledge of the Little *Apothecaries*, or the preſcribing *Surgeons*, who uſing them without Method, though ſometimes they might do good, yet for want of capacity in the Applicative, would certainly at moſt times do great miſchiefs with them; and therefore every Phyſician ought to reſerve them ſecret, by preparing them himſelf, and when neceſſary to be uſed, to ſend them to the Apothecary to be exhibited, or to give them to his Patients, with what directions are requiſite.

In concluſion, though the practice by the ſaid great Medicines

is

is by me here propoſed as neceſſary yet I am not to be underſtood by that, to exclude the uſe of *Apothecaries*, or the Medicines of the *Diſpenſatory*, that are to be prepared by them; for moſt *ſchetical* and moveable, or ſlight commencing Diſeaſes, thoſe ordinary Medicines are experienced ſo capable to remove, that to make uſe of great Medicines in thoſe caſes, would ſeem, as if you laid hold of a Club to knock down a Louſe.

The ſecond neceſſary uſe of the ſaid ordinary Medicines is, either to ſerve the great Medicines for Vehicles, or to be ſubſtituted in their ſtead (when ſome circumſtances may countermand their uſe) ſo long, until occaſion or opportunity ſhall require the aid of the ſaid great Medicines, and the foremention'd circumſtances be abated.

Now Reader, if I find this Eſſay

ſay doth receive that acceptance from you, which its real uſe, and conſequently the certain advantage that you will acquire thence, doth merit, you may expect a further purſuit of this ſo profitable deſign, that tends to no other end, than the preſervation of your health and purſe.

Farewell.

Hatton Garden
March 10. 1675.

Pre-

Pre-instructions touching Weights and Measures.

WEIGHTS.

A *Physical Pound* (*which is* Troy *weight*) *contains onely twelve ounces.*

The Druggists and Grocers Pound (*being* Aver de poiz *weight*) *contains sixteen ounces.*

An Ounce contains eight Drams.

A Dram contains three Scruples.

A Scruple contains twenty Grains.

MEASURES.

A Pint measure in most watery Liquors, weighs twelve ounces.

Two Quarts make a Pottle, two Pottles make a Gallon.

A Faſcicle ſignifies an Armful.

One Handful is as much as a moderate hand can take up.

A Pugil is as much as you can take up with your Thumb and two next Fingers.

Obſerve, *that Roots, Barks, Woods, ſmall Fruits, Berries, Seeds, Gums and Roſins are ſet down by weight; Herbs by handfuls and faſcicles; Flowers, and the tops of ſome Herbs by pugils.*

THE

THE

Family Phyſician,

AND THE

Houſe Apothecary.

CHAP. I.

Of the moſt uſefull Simple diſtilled Waters, and the manner how to diſtil them.

AMong the vaſt number of diſtilled ſimple Waters, none are more uſeful, than thoſe four mentioned below, which may ſerve to anſwer that intention,

which the beſt of ſimple Waters are uſed for, *viz.* for Cordial Juleps, and Cordial Potions. What concerns alterative Waters, they contain ſo weak a vertue (as I ſaid afore in the *Introduction*) that Decoctions, Infuſions, and Juices made, or Spirits drawn from the ſame alterative Simples are infinitely more effectual; and therefore when occaſion doth require the uſe of them, may be preſcribed, and eaſily taught you how to prepare them, by your *Family Phyſician.*

The four Simple Waters are, 1. *Baume Water.* 2. *Black-Cherry Water.* 3. *Carduus Benedictus Water.* 4. *Red Poppey Water*; that is, Water diſtilled of red Poppey flowers.

The Herbs, namely *Baume*, and *Carduus Benedictus* are to be bought in *Newgate Market*, *Stocks Market*, *Gutter-lane*, or *Covent-Garden*, of the

the Phyſical Herb-women, by the Basket, the Red Poppey Flowers by the Peck, Violet flowers, and ſome others are ſold by the pint or quart meaſure. *Scurvey-graſs* is ſold by the Basket, alſo by the Buſhel or Peck. For moſt Herbs, if you buy them by the handful, you muſt pay a Groat a dozen, or if you have occaſion for leſs than a dozen, a half penny the handful is the uſual rate. The value of twelve pence in Herbs or Flowers will yield three pints of Water, or more; in ſome Herbs it may yield two quarts or five pints: or if you have not the convenience of diſtilling them, you may buy them from the *Apothecaries*, at a Shilling the pint; or if you are onely mindful to buy them, when your occaſions require, you need pay but a penny for the ounce, being the common price of al-

moſt all ſimple diſtilled Waters. The common price of moſt Engliſh Roots among the Herb-women is a Groat for a pound.

The manner of diſtilling the ſaid Simple Waters.

Put as many of thoſe Herbs (being ſeparated from the greater ſtalks) or Flowers (pull'd from their husks) as will only fill two Thirds, or at moſt three Fourth parts of the body of a Pewter Alembick, or a Copper Alembick with a Bucket head, without adding any Water to the Herbs (which too many *Apothecaries* do) and having cloſed the head to the body, by paſting ſlips of Paper of the breadth of an inch, or a little more, round about the juncture, with Starch or Yeſt; kindle your fire gradually, and continue

it

it to a heat ſo gentle, that your hand may endure it on any part of the Head; and ſo you will diſtill your Waters without ſmelling of being burn'd, provided you have put aſhes to the thickneſs of an inch and half between the plate and the body or bottom of your Pewter Alembick.

If you make uſe of a Copper Alembick, you muſt fill the bucket with cold Water, and as ſoon as you find the Water to be hot in the ſaid bucket head, you muſt tap it off, and fill it up again with cold Water.

The reaſon why you are not to fill the body of the Alembick with Herbs, is, becauſe ſhould you fill it up, the bottom of the cake of the Herbs will be dried and burn'd before the top is half dry or diſtilled off.

CHAP. II.

Containing the manner how to diſtill compound Waters.

The Deſcription of *London* Treacle Water.

TAke of the juice of green Walnut-peel a pint, of the juice of Rue three quarters of a pint, of the juices of Marigold leaves, Baume, and of Carduus Benedictus, of each half a pint, Butterbur roots four ounces and a half, Burdock roots a quarter of a pound, Maſterwort and Angelica roots, of each two ounces, Water-Germander leaves one handful, Venice *Treacle and Mithridate, of each two ounces,* Canary *Wine three pints, ſharp* French *Vinegar a pint and a half, juice of Limons half a pint.*

The

The manner of preparing the Ingredients.

The Walnut-peel, Rue, Marigold leaves, Baume, and Carduus Benedictus muſt be each ſeverally bruiſed into a ſappy maſs in a ſtone Mortar, or a *Lignum vitæ* Mortar, and preſſed through a fine Canvas cloath in a ſmall Preſs. The fine Canvas cloath for ſtrainers you buy at the Linnen Drapers at ſix pence the yard. The ſmall Preſſes you may buy at the Turners at *Hoſier-lane* end next to *Smithfield*, from three ſhillings to ſix or ſeven, according to their bigneſs; or poſſibly you may buy one at ſecond hand big enough for your uſe, at the ſame Shops for eighteen pence or leſs.

The reaſon why you are to bruiſe the Walnut-peel, Rue, and

the other Herbs ſeverally, is, becauſe you are to have an exact meaſure of each of their juices; for ſhould you bruiſe Marigold leaves, Baume, and Carduus, of each the ſame quantity together, yet you would not have the ſame meaſure of juyces from them, in regard one Herb yields far more juice than another; though at the ſame time I know ſeveral *Apothecaries*, to ſave trouble, do bruiſe the foreſaid Herbs together, which notwithſtanding muſt be imputed an error in the exactneſs of preparing *Treacle Water.*

Obſerve, that *Apothecaries* commonly take the green Walnuts whole, that is Nuts and Peel about them before they are quite ripe, and bruiſe them in a ſtone Mortar together, in order to the expreſſing of the juice out of them. Moreover Note, that about

fifty

fifty Walnuts will go near to yield a pint of juice.

2. The Butter-bur, Burdock, Maſterwort, and Angelica roots muſt be freſh taken out of the ground, and may be bruiſed together into a maſh; the Water Germander leaves muſt be dryed, ſtript from their ſtalks, and beaten in a Mortar into a courſe powder; or they may be uſed green, and beaten in a Mortar to a maſh, or ſhred ſmall with a knife.

3. Put all theſe together with the *Treacle* and *Mithridate* into a glaſs Body, & pour on them the ſeveral juices, and the *Canary Wine*, mixing them well by ſhaking them gently together, and faſten a blind head to the ſaid glaſs Body, by applying round the juncture (or the place where they are joined) a Hogs Bladder cut into long ſlips the breadth of two fingers, and dip't

dip't in whites of Eggs, beaten thin into a Water: or put all thoſe Ingredients into a glaſs Retort Receiver, the mouth whereof ſtop with a piece of Cork fitted to it, and faſten a piece of Bladder over that. About the ſaid Receiver tye two or three pieces of Brick, to make it ſink into a Kettle of Water, hanging over a gentle Fire, wherein let it ſtand ſome twelve, or four and twenty hours at longeſt. Then empty the Receiver into a glaſs Body, which being covered with its glaſs Head or Alembick, and cloſed about the juncture with ſlips of Paper and Starch, or a Hogs Bladder dipt into whites of Eggs, put into a Sand-pan, hanging in a portable Furnace, there being the breadth of two fingers of Sand under the Glaſs, fill the Pan with Sand, kindle the Fire gradually under it, and ſo let it

diſtil

diſtil off, until the Ingredients are almoſt dry.

The prices at the Glaſs Shop.

Of a quart green glaſs Body	12 *d.*
Of a pottle green Body	18 *d.*
Of a gallon green Body	22 *d.*
Of a quart white glaſs Body	18 *d.*
Of a pottle white Body	2 *s.*
Of a gallon white Body	3 *s.*
Of a green glaſs quart Head, that is fitting a quart Body, blind, or with a ſpout----	18 *d.*
Of a green pottle Head	22 *d.*
Of a green gallon Head	2 *s.* 6 *d.*
Of a green quart Retort Receiver	6 *d.*
Of a green pottle Retort Receiver	8 *d.*
Of a green gallon Retort Receiver	12 *d.*

Of an earthen portable Furnace, according to its bigneſs, and fitted with a Sand-pan, from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 5, 6, or 7 *s.*

Note,

Note, *That those Bodies that are called quart Bodies, always are to contain two quarts, if they were filled to the top. Likewise a pottle Body is to hold a Gallon, and a gallon Body two Gallons. Likewise a quart Receiver is to hold a pottle; and the others proportionally the double.*

2. Observe, *That the Apothecaries commonly (without other digestion than letting it stand three or four dayes in their Shops in a great glass) distill this and other compound Waters in a small Copper Still with a Bucket Head; but then those Waters shall not be so full of vertue, nor so pure as the Waters distilled in a Glass.*

The

The price of the whole Compoſition.

Compute the Walnuts the half hundred at ——————— 6 *d.*
The Herbs whereout the juices are to be preſſed at——— 12*d.* or 14*d.*
The Roots & Germand. at 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
The *Treacle* and *Mithridate* at 16 *d.*
Canary Wine at——————— 3 *s.*
French Vinegar at——————— 3 *d.*
Juice of Limons at———— 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
Charcoal Fire uſed in diſtilling 4 *d.*

The whole is——————— 7 *s.* 2 *d.*

So that for ſeven ſhillings and two pence you may expect near four quarts of excellent *Treacle Water*, which is about ten pence three farthings the pint, and ſcarce three farthings the ounce, computing according to the content of their retail meaſure, ſixteen ounces

to

to the pint, which according to Phyſical meaſure, ought to contain twelve ounces.

The *Apothecaries* prices of *Treacle Water* by the pint is three ſhillings ſix pence, ſome will not ſell it for leſs than four ſhillings: by the ounce four pence, others will ſell for three pence. Some few *Apothecaries* in ſtead of *Canary* put in a decayed *Malaga* or *Brandy*: and for juyce of *Limons* put in *Lime* juice, and make uſe of their worſt ſort of *Treacle* and *Mithridate*; wherefore they ſell *Treacle Water* ſomewhat cheaper than the ordinary price.

The Deſcription of Aqua Epidemica, *or the* London *Plague Water.*

TAke of the roots of Tormentil, Angelica, Peony M. Liquoriſh,

rish, Elicampane, of each half an ounce; of the leaves of Sage, the greater Celandine, Rue, the tops of Rosemary, Wormwood, Sundew, Mugwort, Burnet, Dragons, Scabious, Agrimony, Baume, Carduus Benedictus, Betony, the lesser Centaury, of the leaves and flowers of Marigolds, of each a handful; steep them four days in four quarts of the best White-wine, and distill them in ashes in a glass Alembick.

The manner of Preparation.

Note, *Instead of putting Sand into the Sand-pan of your portable Furnace, you must put in ashes, or rather Saw-dust, for to set the glass Alembick in to distill.*

You must bruise the Roots in a Stone, or *Lignum Vitæ* Mortar, shred the leaves and bruise them also,

alſo in a Mortar, and put them into ſuch a glaſs ſtop't cloſe, and fixt in warm Water, as was expreſſed in the Preparation of the foregoing Water.

The Prices.

The Roots at a half penny the half ounce come to ------2 *d.* ½ *d.*
The Leaves at a half penny the handful ——————8 *d.*
The Wine at——————4 *s.*
Charcoal to burn in the furnace 4 *d.*

The whole diſtillation will ſtand you in juſt 5 *s.* 2 *d.* ½ *d.*

The pint of this *Plague Water* coſts you ſeven pence, in regard the whole diſtillation will yield ſomewhat more than eight pints, the ounce will come to leſs than three farthings, computing Phyſically

eally twelve ounces onely to the pint.

The Apothecaries Prices of Plague Water.

By the pint three ſhillings ſix pence, and ſome ſell it at four ſhillings.

By the ounce three pence, and ſome four pence.

The Deſcription of Aqua Mirabilis.

TAke of Cloves, Galangal, Cubebs, Mace, Cardamoms, Nutmegs, Ginger, of each a dram; juice of Celandine half a pint; Spirits of Wine one pint; Whitewine three pints. Steep them four and twenty hours, and then diſtill them in aſhes in a glaſs Alembick.

The manner of Preparing.

The manner of ſteeping, and diſtilling

ſtilling of this Water, is the ſame with the foregoing. Moſt *Apothecaries* and *Diſtillers* draw this Water off in a Copper Still with a Bucket Head, or with one that goeth with a worm.

The Spices before mentioned muſt be beaten to a courſe powder only; for if you endeavour to bring them into a fine powder, their principal vertue is apt to fly away in powdering.

By *Spirits* of *Wine* is meant here the beſt *Nants Brandy.*

Obſerve, *You are to diſtill this Water only half off, and leave the other half in the Still; becauſe the firſt half will contain all the Spirits, and vertue of the Ingredients; whereas the other remaining half is found to be flat, and fit for no other uſe, than to waſh your hands; though it is to be feared, that ſuch as are greedy of gain, diſtill it almoſt quite off.*

The

The Prices.

The Spices all at	6 *d.* or 7 *d.*
The juice of Celandine at	3 *d.* or 4 *d.*
The beſt *Nants* Brandy the pint at	5½ *d.* or 6 *d.*
Whitewine at	18 *d.*
Charcoale	2 *d.* or 3 *d.*
The whole Diſtillation, which is two pints and a quarter, comes to	2*s.* 10½*d* or, 3 *s.* 2 *d.*

The pint comes to ſeventeen or eighteen pence.

The ounce comes to five farthings, or a little leſs.

The Apothecaries Prices.

By the pint three ſhillings ſix pence, and ſome four ſhillings.

By the ounce three pence, and ſome four pence.

The

The Description of Cinnamon Water *according to the Dispensatory.*

TAke a quarter of a pound of Cinnamon, steep it four and twenty hours in three quarts of Brandy, then distill it in ashes in a glass Alembick, which renders a purer Water by much than a Copper Still.

The manner of Preparation.

Observe, *You are to bruise the Cinnamon gross, and into every pint of the distilled Water you must dissolve two ounces of the best white Sugar.*

Here is a great deal of hot burning Brandy to a little Cinnamon, wherefore you will do better in preparing it thus.

Take three quarters of a pound of

of Cinnamon bruiſed, ſteep it eight and forty hours in a quart of Roſe Water, and a pint of Whitewine; then diſtil it, as long as it drops milkie, in a glaſs Alembick *in Balneo*, that is, in Water poured into your Sand-pan, in ſtead of Sand or Aſhes; but if your Pan be not large enough to contain a ſufficient quantity of Water, you may make uſe of Saw-duſt inſtead of the Water, and keep a very moderate fire in the Furnace.

What this Water will ſtand you in, you may eaſily compute your ſelf.

The Deſcription of Aqua Raphani compoſita, *or the common compound Water againſt the* Scurvey.

TAke of Garden and Sea Scurvey-graſs leaves, of each three pound, preſs the juice out of them; and

and thereunto mix of the juices of Water-creſſes and Brooklime, three quarters of a pint; the beſt White-wine two quarts; Limons cut into ſmall ſlices, ſix in number; Briony roots newly taken out of the ground two pound; Horſe-radiſhes one pound; Winters bark a quarter of a pound; Nutmegs two ounces; ſteep them three dayes, and diſtill them in Aſhes in a glaſs Alembick, or copper Still with a Bucket Head.

The manner of Preparation.

The Briony and Horſe-radiſh Roots muſt be bruiſed together in a ſtone Mortar, the Winters bark and the Nutmegs are to be beaten to a groſs powder in a braſs Mortar. The juices are to be preſſed out of the ſaid Herbs in the ſame manner as was told you in the preparation of *Treacle Water.*

Put

Put the Ingredients into a glaſs Receiver, and pour the juices on them; ſtop the glaſs very cloſe with a Cork and a Bladder, and place it in a cool Cellar for two or three days.

Obſerve, 1. *If you ſhould let thoſe Ingredients ſtand in ſteep in hot Aſhes, Sand, or warm Water, that would certainly diminiſh the vertue of thoſe light flying Salts and Spirits.*

2. *The juice of Limons mortifying the ſaid light flying Salts and Spirits, may be more conveniently left out than added.*

3. *When this Water hath been kept a month or two, though never ſo cloſe ſtopt, you may be certain it hath loſt very much of its vertue.*

4. *This Water being diſtilled, as exactly as may be, yet is not half ſo effectual as ſome Spirits, which are publiſhed in my laſt Treatiſe of the* Scurvey.

The Prices.

Upon the valuation of the Herbs, Roots, and Bark, according to the Rates I have already informed you before, you ſhall find, that this Water may be prepared at ſix or eight pence the pint, and at a half penny the ounce.

The *Apothecaries* commonly ſell this Water at three ſhillings ſix pence the pint, and three pence the ounce.

The Deſcription of Aqua Brioniæ compoſita, *or the* London *Water againſt Fits of the Mother.*

TAke of the juice of Briony roots one pint, of the leaves of Rue and Mugwort, of each half a pound; Savin dryed, a little leſs than a handful; Fetherfew, Nip, Penny-royal

royal, Baſil, of each half a handful; of the outſide of freſh Orange-peel one ounce; Myrrhe half an ounce; Caſtor a quarter of an ounce; Canary Wine three pints: ſteep them four days in a glaſs well ſtopt, and then diſtil them off in a glaſs Alembick in Balneo, *or warm Water.*

The manner of Preparation.

The dryed Herbs, which are the Savin and Penniroyal, may be beaten together to a groſs powder.

The other Herbs, which muſt be green and freſh, are to be ſhred ſmall, or beaten to a Maſh in a wooden, or ſtone Mortar.

The Myrrhe muſt be poudered by it ſelf, and the Caſtor cut into ſmall thin ſlices; mix all theſe together, and pour on them the Wine and Briony juice.

This Water when it is diſtilled, as it ought to be, is not good enough to waſh your hands, and conſequently of little vertue to be taken inwardly; for not a quarter of the ſtrength of the Ingredients doth come over the Helm; Wherefore let me adviſe you rather to prepare this Water againſt Fits, thus:

In ſtead of the juice of Briony, *Take dried Briony roots, beaten to a groſs powder, two ounces; the reſt of the Herbs being all dried, and the other ingredients powdered groſs, and in the ſame quantity as they are ſet down before. Inſtead of three pints of Canary, take a quart of the beſt* Nants *Brandy. Put them into a glaſs, and let them ſteep ſix days in warm Aſhes, then ſtrain the liquor off, and keep it in a glaſs Bottle cork't up for your uſe.*

An half ounce of this Liquor doth

doth contain more vertue, than half a pint of the other distilled Water.

What this Liquor or Water will stand you in, is not difficult to compute, by what is informed you before; therefore I shall spare the pains of summing it up here.

The *Apothecaries* prices are three shillings six pence, or four shillings the pint; and three pence or four pence the ounce.

The Description of Aqua Limacum Magistralis, *or the* London Snail Water, *against Consumptions.*

THis compound Water is so ridiculous, that I am ashamed to see it in any *Dispensatory*; for the chief thing aimed at is, through the cool clammy and glutinous substance of the Liquor of Snails, 1. To cool the heat of the

Hectick Fever. 2. To repair the parts conſumed. 3. To facilitate Expectoration, that is, to make the matter come up eaſie by cough, through its lenifying quality, whereby it ſweeteneth the humors, by allaying thoſe gnawing Salts, that prey on the Lungs. Now in diſtilling of the Snails, there is no part of their unctuous or glutinous Liquor paſſeth the Alembick, but a meer Elementary Water. The ſame may be ſaid alſo of the Hogs Blood. For this and other reaſons I do commend to you this following *Liquor of Snails.*

Take of Garden Snails, eſpecially thoſe off a Vine, with their ſhells, a pound; firſt waſh them well with Water and a little Salt, then waſh them once or twice more with fair Water, to waſh off the Salt; bruiſe them with their ſhells in a ſtone Mortar

tar to a maſh; adde to them ground Ivie, Speedwell, Lungwort, Scabious, Burnet, Coltsfoot, and Nettle-tops, of each a handful; Engliſh Liquoris, half an ounce, Dates ſtoned, twelve in number; of the four greater cold Seeds, and Marſhmallow ſeeds, of each one dram and half; Saffron a ſcruple. Put them into a new glazed Pipkin, and pour on them a quart of Spring Water; faſten the cover cloſe to the Pipkin, by paſting it round with Dow. Let it ſtand twelve hours upon hot Cinders, or rather in a Kettle of hot Water over the fire; then ſtrain and preſs out the Liquor, diſſolving into it, while it's warm, a quarter of a pound of clarified Honey; put it into a glaſs, and keep it in the Cellar.

Note, *That the Herbs muſt be ſhred, the Seeds bruiſed, and the Liquoris cut ſmall.*

what concerns the other compound Waters described in the *Dispensatory*, they either agreeing in vertue with some of these forementioned, or being not very aptly composed, or other Medicines being at hand, that in stead of them may immediately according to the prescription of your *Family Physician* be prepared with far greater profit and benefit to the Patient; for those reasons I have omitted setting down any more of the said *Dispensatory* Waters.

CHAP. III.

Of Syrups.

The Description of *Syrupus Altheæ*, or Syrup of Marshmallows.

TAke *Marshmallow roots*, *two ounces*; *Grass-roots*, *Asparagus*

gus roots, Liquoris raſpt, and Raiſins ſtoned, of each half an ounce; red Cicers, one ounce; the tops of Marſhmallows, Mallows, Pellitory, Burnet, Plantane, Wall-rue, and Maidenhair, of each one handful; the four greater cold Seeds, and the four leſſer cold Seeds, of each three drams. Boil them in three quarts of fair water unto two quarts; ſtrain the Liquor into your Syrup-pan, and diſſolve into it three pounds and half of good Bahi *Sugar, which will go as far as four pounds of* Barbadoes, *and preſerve the Syrup much better.*

The manner of Preparing.

The Marſhmallow roots by ſcraping with a knife muſt be freed from thoſe ſtrings that hang about them, likewiſe their hard cordy ſubſtance muſt be taken awav from them, then waſh them well,

and bruiſe them in the Mortar. Alſo waſh the Graſs roots and Aſparagus roots, and bruiſe them; ſcrape off the black outſide from the Liquoris, and bruiſe it into ſtrings, or raſp it; waſh the Herbs clean, for cleanlineſs in preparing of Medicines is wholſome, and no leſs commendable than it is in Cookery.

Firſt then put into your Pipkin (being placed on a clear fire, and containing three quarts of water) the Marſhmallow, Aſparagus, and Graſs roots, becauſe they require longeſt boiling; a while after put in the Cicers, and not long after that put in the Herbs being ſhred; the next you muſt put in, are the Seeds, Liquoris, and Raiſins: being ſufficiently boil'd, ſtrain and preſs the Liquor out, and then clarifie it. The manner how to clarifie Decoctions and Apozemes,

you

you ſhall be informed of at the end of this Chapter.

Having diſſolved your Sugar to the Decoction, boil it gently, until it comes to the due thickneſs of a Syrup.

Note, *The four greater cold Seeds are theſe*, 1. Pompion. 2. Cucumber. 3. Gourge. 4. Melon Seeds.

The four leſſer cold Seeds are, 1. Succory. 2. Endive. 3. Lettice. 4. Purſlain ſeeds.

The Prices.

The Ingredients come to	9 *d.*
The Sugar	21 *d.*
Fire	3 *d.* or 4 *d.*
The whole amounts to	2 *s.* 10 *d.*

For which you have five pints, eight ounces, allowing the fourth part

part waſte, which evaporates in the boiling it up to a Syrup: ſo that it will ſtand you in about three farthings the ounce.

The Apothecaries prices.

By the pint two ſhillings.
By the ounce three pence.

The Deſcription of Syrupus Garyophyllorum, *or Syrup of Gilliflowers.*

TAke fragrant Gilliflowers, cut off from their white ſtrings, one pound; pour on them a quart of Spring Water, and let them ſtand all night. Then ſtrain the Liquor, and being gently warmed, diſſolve therein four pound of the whiteſt Sugar, without boiling it.

The

The manner of preparing.

1. Buy the moſt fragrant Gilliflowers, that are newly gathered, at ten or twelve pence the peck.

2. Put them into a large pewter Flagon, or a new earthen glaſed Pipkin, and pour the Water, being warmed, upon them; then ſtop your Flagon, or earthen Veſſel very cloſe, and place it all night in the Cellar.

3. Strain off your tinctured liquor, without much preſſing the Strainer, in regard you are not to clarifie it, as other Liquors are for Syrups; for that would occaſion a great loſs of thoſe fragrant Cordial Spirits.

4. Place your Syrup-pan over a very gentle charcoal fire burning clear without the leaſt ſmoak, and let your liquor be only lukewarm;

warm; then put in the Sugar, being powdered and ſifted gradually, ſtirring it about very gently with a long Steel *Spatula*, or ſlice (which you may buy big enough for your turn for ten pence at the Raſor-makers) as ſoon as you find the Sugar all diſſolved, take it off immediately, without letting it boil or be hot.

The Deſcription of Syrupus papaveris erratici, *or Syrup of Red Poppies.*

TAke red Poppy flowers newly gathered, two pound; ſteep them one day and night in two quarts of warm Water, ſtrain and preſs out the liquor, which you muſt not clarifie, but add to it three pound and half of good Bahi *Sugar, and boil it gently to a Syrup.*

The better way to make this Syrup

Syrup is thus: *Take two pints of the juice of red Poppy flowers, clarifie it after the ſame manner as ſhall be taught you at the latter end of this Chapter; put to it a pound and three quarters of* Bahi *Sugar, and boyl it gently to a Syrup.*

The Price.

It will come to three farthings the ounce.

The Apothecaries price.

By the ounce three pence;

Which is the common price of moſt Syrups, excepting Laxative Syrups, and Syrup of the juice of Pomgranates, which are ſold at ſix pence the ounce.

By the inſtructions ſet down here in this Chapter, you may eaſily attempt the making any Syrup and therefore I ſhall add no more.

In

In the preparation of the Syrup of *Marſhmallows*, the manner of clarifying Decoctions was referred to the later end of this Chapter, which is thus: Having ſtrained your Decoction (being only warm, not hot) through a canvas or woollen Strainer, pour about a pint thereof into a Baſon, wherein you have put before two whites of Eggs, beaten with a rod of ſmall twigs, and their ſhells cruſh't with your hands, mix them well together by ſtirring them with a ſpoon, or rather beating them into a froth with the foreſaid rod of twigs; then put in another pint of the Decoction, and mix it as before. This done, ſet it over the fire, and let it boil a little, until you ſee a ſcum a top, then take it off, and let it cool a little, and then ſtrain it, and let it run through without ſqueezing or preſſing it. Note,

Note, *That two Whites of Eggs, with their Shells, are ſufficient for clarifying a quart or three pints of Decoction.*

The manner of clarifying Apozems is only thus: Having clarified the Decoction as before is ſet down, you heat it again, and when it beginneth to boil, mix the Syrup with it, and let it continue on the fire, until it caſts up a ſcum, then ſtrain it twice or thrice being half grown cold.

The manner of clarifying Honey or Sugar will be inſerted in another Chapter below.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

The manner of making Conserves.

Conserve of Roses.

TAke a pound of red Rose flowers, gathered in a dry season, before they are quite spread, and their yellow bottoms clipt from them with a pair of Scissers, bruise them well in a stone Mortar into an even smooth Mass like a pulp; add to it two pound of white Sugar, mixing it by degrees with the Roses, by grinding them together with a wooden Pestle, until all the Sugar be thorowly incorporated with the Roses. Then put the Conserve into a stone pot, covering it only with a paper, and let it stand a fortnight, or three weeks in the Sun, stirring it about once or twice a week with a steel Slice or Spatula.

The manner of making Conſerve of common *Wormwood.*

TAke of the tops only of common Wormwood, freed from its ſtalks, half a pound, beat them in a ſtone or marble Mortar to an exact pulp, mixing with it a pound and half of the beſt white Sugar, in the ſame manner as was directed in making Conſerve of red Roſes.

Moſt Conſerves are made the ſame way, adding a double quantity of Sugar to the pulp of what Flowers or Herbs you intend to conſerve, excepting onely ſome ſower and bitter Herbs and Flowers, which require ſomewhat more Sugar.

The price of *Conſerves* at the *Apothecaries* is a penny the ounce, and twelve pence the pound; excepting

cepting ſome few, as *Conſerve* of *Roſemary Flowers*, and ſuch like.

If you prepare the *Conſerves* your ſelf, you will ſave above two Thirds in the price, and probably may prove much better; for uſually *Apothecaries* put up their *Conſerves* crude or raw, without digeſting them by the heat of the Sun, for which defect they neither keep ſo long, nor are they ſo ſafe to be uſed.

CHAP. V.

The manner of making Lozenges.

Trochiſci albi pectorales, or the common white *Lozenges*.

TAke *of the beſt white Sugar, half a pound, white Sugar-candy, and* Penide *Sugar, of each two ounces*;

ounces; Florence *Orris root half an ounce*; *Liquoris ſix drams*; *of the fineſt Flower, or Starch flower, ſix drams*; *with the mucilage of Gum Dragant extracted in Roſe Water*; *make them up into ſmall Lozenges.*

The manner of preparing.

1. The white Sugar, the Sugar-candy, and *Penide* Sugar muſt be pounded and ſifted.

2. *Penide* Sugar is prepared thus: Diſſolve the beſt *Bahi* Sugar in water over a gentle fire; then clarifie it with whites of Eggs, in manner as hath been told you, next ſtrain it through a cloath, and let it ſtand again over a gentle fire, and boyl away, until it comes to ſuch a Body, that it will ſtick to your Teeth; then being almoſt cooled, pour it on a Marble Stone, being a little anoint-

ed

ed over with Oyl of ſweet Almonds, keeping it together in a body as near as you can with your fingers, being duſted over with a little ſtarch flower. When it is grown almoſt quite cold, and ropie, take it up with a ſteel fork, to make it hang in ropes, which with your hand, being duſted with fine flower, you may twine into what ſhape you pleaſe. This being ſo prepared is called *Penide* Sugar.

3. The *Orris roots* muſt be powdered and ſifted; likewiſe the Liquoris powdered in this manner. Take dried Liquoris, ſcrape off the brown with a knife, round about; then cut it into ſmall bits with a knife, that is made of the ſame Metal, which Shoemakers knives are made of. Theſe put into a braſs Mortar, and beat into powder.

Obſerve, *It being very troubleſome*

ſome to beat Liquoris into powder, you may buy it ready poudered at the Druggiſts at a very ſmall rate, which you may read in the Catalogue of prices belonging to this Treatiſe.

4. The Starch flower muſt be gently rubbed into a powder in a Mortar, and then mix all of them together in the ſame Mortar, by ſtirring the Peſtil round about; then pour to it as much mucilage of Gum Dragant, as will ſuffice to bring the powders into a paſte, and beat it well together. The paſte being rolled into long round Bodies, or little Columns, of the bigneſs of your little finger, cut them into ſmall round pieces, like Parſenips are cut, when they are to be eaten buttered.

5. The mucilage of Gum Dragant is made only by ſteeping a little of the ſaid Gum in Roſe water ſo long, until it become thick-

iſh

iſh, which it will do in twelve or eighteen hours.

What this Compoſition will amount unto, you may eaſily compute by peruſing the Catalogue of prices.

The *Apothecaries* ſell theſe white *Lozenges* at three pence the ounce.

The manner of preparing Trochiſci bechici nigri, *or the common black Lozenges.*

TAke juice of Liquoris, and of the beſt white Sugar, of each one ounce and quarter; Gum Dragant and ſweet Almonds blanched, of each ſix drams, or three quarters of an ounce; make them up into Lozenges with the mucilage of Quince Seeds.

The inſtructions given you for the preparing the foregoing *Lozenges*, will ſufficiently guide you in

in the Preparation of theſe; only I muſt add the manner of powdering the Gum Dragant.

Your Gum Dragant being well dried, put into a braſs mortar, whoſe bottom hath been heated ſomwhat hotter than your hand can endure, by ſetting it upon the fire, or puting hot burning coals into it; and after it is well heated, put out the coals, and wipe it clean with a linnen cloath: moreover you muſt alſo heat the end of the Iron Peſtle very well. Then covering the Mortar with a cover, that hath a hole through it for the Peſtle to paſs; beat the Gum to powder, and ſift it; what is unſifted put into the Mortar again, which if it be not hot enough, you muſt heat again in manner as hath been told you. Laſtly obſerve, that you muſt put in a fourth part more into the Mortar, than is ſet down in the

Prescription; because at least a fourth part will waste in the powdering.

CHAP. VI.

The manner of preparing compound Powders.

The Description of *Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum*, or *Gascons Powder.*

TAke prepar'd Pearl, Crabs Eyes, red Coral, white Amber, Harts-horn, Oriental Bezoar Stone, of each a quarter of an ounce; of the black tops of Crabs claws, one ounce and half; beat them all into powder and mix them. The mixt powder you may make into Balls, by incorporating it with Gelly of Harts-horn, or thin mucilage of Gum Arabick extracted with Carduus water.

The

The manner of Preparing.

The Preparation of Pearl, Crabs eyes, red Coral, Bezoar and Crabs claws, is only thus: You muſt firſt reduce them into a fine powder, and ſift them. Afterwards grind them into a moſt ſubtil and ſmooth powder or duſt upon a Marble, or Porphyr ſtone, with a Muller, dropping now and then a few drops of Roſe-water into the powder, to keep it from diſperſing or flying up. The Harts-horn muſt be grated, and afterwards beaten in a braſs Mortar into a fine powder and ſifted. The white Amber, that is the lighteſt, yellow, muſt be beaten and grownd with a Peſtle into a ſubtil powder, and ſifted by it ſelf. Afterwards mix all the powders well in the Mortar, by ſtirring and moving them together with the Peſtle.

The Prices.

The Oriental Pearl	8 *d.*
Crabs Eyes	1 *d.*
Red Coral	3 *d.*
White Amber	3 *d.*
Harts-horn	¼ *d.*
Oriental Bezoar	6 *d.*
Crabs Claws	6 *d.*
The whole Compoſition-	3 *s.* 1 *d. q.*

For which expence you may expect two ounces and five drams, allowing two drams or ſomething more for waſte.

The ounce will ſtand you in ſomething leſs than thirteen pence.

The dram at three half pence.

The Apothecaries prices.

The ounce at forty ſhillings.

The dram at five ſhillings.

The grain at one penny.

The

The Description of Species Diacarthami, *or Powder of* Diacarthamum.

TAke the marrow of Carthamum Seeds, and of the best Turbith, of each half an ounce; the purest Scammony, Hermodactyls, and Liquoris, of each two drams, Ginger, Cinnamon, Gum Dragant, of each one dram; beat them all to a powder, and mix them.

Observe, Though this powder is not in the *London Dispensatory*, yet is of great use, and therefore I have inserted it here.

The manner of Preparing.

1. With a knife gently scrape off the hard dust that's dried about the Hermodactyls, then grate them upon a fine Grater into a powder.

2. The Turbith, Ginger, and Liquoris powder together, adding two or three ſweet Almonds, which being powdered with the others, will hinder them from waſting, or flying up into duſt. Being powdered ſift them.

3. The Gum Dragant is to be powdered as was expreſſed in the Preparation of the common black Lozenges.

4. The Scammony muſt be powdered by it ſelf, anointing the inſide bottom of the Mortar, and the end of the Peſtle, with a little oyl of ſweet Almonds, to hinder the Scammony from clotting, or ſticking to the bottom of the Mortar, and the end of the Peſtle. The Scammony being powdered, needs not be ſifted.

5. All the ingredients being powdered in manner beforeſaid, you muſt mix together in a Mortar,

tar, and then put them up into a *Species* Glass, tying it over with a Hogs Bladder and Leather.

The Prices.

Carthamum seeds	1 *d.*
Turbith	3 *d.*
Scammony	2 *d.* ½ *d.*
Hermodactyls	1 *q.*
Liquoris	1 *q.*
Ginger	¼ *q.*
Cinnamon	1 *d.*
Gum Dragant	3 *q.*
The whole Composition will stand you in less than	9 *d.*

For which you shall have, allowing waste and garbles, fourteen Drams, or sometimes more, according to the purity of the Ingredients.

The Dram will come to no more than two farthings and a half.

If the *Apothecaries* did prepare this powder, they might afford it by the ounce at Eighteen pence.

By the dram at Two pence.

The Description of the Species, *or Powder of* Hiera Picra.

TAke Cinnamon, Lignum Aloës, Asarabacca Roots, Spikenard, Mastich, Saffron, of each three drams; Aloës six ounces and a quarter: beat them into powder.

The manner of Preparing.

1. The Cinnamon, Asarabacca roots, Spikenard, and Saffron may be powdered together, and sifted.

2. The Mastich must be powdered by it self, wetting the bottom of the Mortar, and end of the Pestle with a little Rose water, or any other distill'd Water.

3. To

3. To powder the Aloës, you muſt anoint the bottom of the Mortar, and end of the Peſtle with a little oyl of ſweet Almonds, to hinder it from ſticking.

4. At laſt mix all the powders together in a Mortar.

The Prices.

The Cinnamon	3 *d.*
Lign. Aloës	6 *d.* 3 *q.*
Aſarabacca	3 *q.*
Spikenard Indian	9 *q.*
Maſtich the fineſt	1 *d.* 2 *q.*
Engliſh Saffron	6 *d.* 3 *q.*
The pureſt Succotrine Aloës, at	3 *s.* 1 *d.* ½ *d.*
The whole amounts to	4 *s.* 10 *d.* ½ *d.*

For which you have (allowing waſte) a little more than ſeven ounces.

The Apothecaries Prices.

By the ounce two shillings.
By the dram three pence, or as much as they can get.

CHAP. VII.

Of Electuaries.

The Description of *Diascordium.*

TAke *Cinnamon, Cassia Lignea, of each a quarter of an ounce; Scordium, or Water Germander, half an ounce; Dictamnum Creticum, or Dittander of Candia, Gentian, Tormentil, Bistort, Galbanum, Gum Arabick, of each two drams; of the best Opium, two scruples and five grains; Storax, two drams and fifteen grains; Sorrel seeds, two scruples,*

ſcruples, and five grains; Bole Armene, ſix drams; Terra Lemniæ, two drams; clarified Honey, one pound and a quarter; Sugar of Roſes, or rather conſerve of red Roſes, half a pound; Canary Wine, a quarter of a pint. Make them up into a ſoft Electuary.

Notwithſtanding I have with good reaſon left out the Ginger and Pepper, yet the Compoſition ſeems to me very confuſed; but be it as it is, I will ſhew you how to prepare it.

The manner of Preparing.

The Cinnamon, Caſſia Lignea, *Dictamnum Creticum*, Tormentil, Biſtort, and Sorrel ſeeds, may be powdered and ſifted together. The Germander leaves dryed, and ſtript from their ſtalks muſt be powdered, and ſifted by it ſelf.

The

The Bole Armene, and *Terra Lemnia*, muſt be powdered, and rubbed, or grownd with a Peſtle into a very ſmooth powder, wetting the bottom of the Mortar and end of the Peſtle with a little Roſe water, or other diſtill'd water. The Gum Arabick muſt be powder'd in the ſame manner as Gum Dragant is powder'd in the preparation of the black Lozenges, or elſe you may diſſolve it into a Mucilage in the Canary Wine, that is to be added to the Compoſition. The Storax muſt be powder'd by it ſelf, rubbing the bottom of the Mortar, and end of the Peſtle with a ſlit Almond. The *Opium* cut into thin ſlices, and thorowly dry in the Sun, or over the Fire, ſo that it may crumble between your Fingers; then powder and ſift it. The Sugar of Roſes muſt alſo be powdered and ſifted.

ſifted. Mix all theſe powders well in a Mortar, in that manner as hath been ſaid before. Then add the clarified Honey to it by degrees, incorporating it thorowly with the powder, by ſtirring the Peſtle about. In the ſame manner put in gradually your Canary Wine, of which put in ſo much as will bring it into a Body of a ſoft Electuary.

The Prices.

The Ingredients of the whole Compoſition, weighing almoſt two pounds, will ſtand you in two ſhillings and two pence, which is near thirteen pence the pound.

The Apothecaries Prices.

By the ounce four pence or ſix pence, or as much as they can get.

By the pound five ſhillings and four pence, or ſix ſhillings.

The

The Description of Electuarium Lenitivum, *or Lenitive Electuary.*

TAke Polypody of the Oak new, Currans pick't from their stalks, Sena, of each two ounces; common Mercury Leaves one handful and half; Jujubes and Sebestens, of each twenty in number; Maidenhair, Violets, and Perl-Barley, of each half a handful; Damask Prunes stoned, Tamarinds, of each six drams; Liquoris half an ounce; boyl them in two quarts of Water, until a third part be boyl'd away; strain the Liquor, and therein dissolve of the pulp of Cassia, Tamarinds, new Prunes, and Sugar of Violets, of each six ounces; of the best Sugar two pound. At last add to them, of Sena, powder'd, one ounce and half; and to every pound of Electuary, two drams of Annifeeds powdered; and so afterwards

wards bring them into the body of an Electuary.

The manner of Preparing.

1. The Polypody roots being waſh'd clean, muſt be bruiſed in a Mortar, or cleft with a knife into four parts, and afterwards cut into ſmall pieces like as *Sarſaparil* is cut: theſe with the Perl-barley muſt be put in ſomewhat longer than a quarter of an hour before the other Ingredients; next, put in the Mercury leaves, and Maidenhair, being waſh't clean from Sand or dirt, and ſhred; a little after put in the Jujubes ſtoned, Sebeſtens, Currans, Prunes, Tamarinds and Liquoris bruiſed in the Mortar; at laſt put in the Sena, and ſo let them boyl in ſix quarts of water, until one quart be boyl'd away. Then ſtrain the Liquor,

Liquor, while it is warm, into a glaſed earthen Pan, or copper tinned preſerving pan, diſſolve in it the white Sugar, and the Sugar of Violets, or in ſtead thereof put in the ſame quantity of vvhite Sugar, and boyl it gently to the thickneſs of a Syrup. This done, put the pulps of Caſſia, and the other pulps into a braſs Mortar, and add to them about the third part of your povvder of Sena and Anniſeeds, and pour on them about the third part of the forementioned Syrup, vvhile it is yet vvarm, and mix them very well together with a ſteel ſlice (or *Spatula*) or a Peſtle; then add another third part of the powders of Sena and Anniſeeds, mixing them vvell together; and ſo at laſt put in the remaining third part of Povvders and Syrup, vvhich being alſo well mixt together, makes up your

Lenitive

Lenitive Electuary. This put up into a ſtone Electuary pot.

2. I muſt ſhevv you hovv to extract the pulp of *Caſſia.* Take a pound and half of the beſt Caſſia in Canes, cruſh them into pieces, that you may take out all the inſide, together vvith the Grains, which put into a hair Sive, and hold it over the ſteem of vvarm vvater, vvherein a few Anniſeeds have been boyl'd, or over the Decoction (being warm) vvhich vvas prepared for the *Lenitive Electuary*, ſo that the ſteem thereof paſſing through the Sive, may moiſten and diſſolve the marrow of the Caſſia. While this is doing, you muſt vvith the back of a ſpoon ſtir and preſs the ſaid marrow through the Sive, and gently with the hollow of your ſpoon take it off on the other ſide; and ſo continue to do, until all the marrow

is

is paſſed through. Moreover if your Caſſia be very dry, you may moiſten it a little with the warm Decoction, that it may paſs the eaſier. On the other hand, if the pulp of the Caſſia be too moiſt, or liquid when it is paſſed, you muſt put it on a Tin Plate, or a flat earthen glaſed Pan, and ſet it over a Chafing-diſh to dry the ſuperfluous moiſture from it, until it come to the thickneſs of an *Electuary*. About a quarter of a pound of good Caſſia, or ſomewhat more, in Canes, is uſually found to yield an ounce of pulp.

3. You are to know the manner of extracting the pulp of *Tamarinds*. Put a ſufficient proportion of *Tamarinds* into a Mortar, and pour to it as much warm water as will but juſt ſoften it, and a little diſſolve it; for otherwiſe they being ſticking and glewie, the

the pulp will not paſs through the Sive. Then with the Peſtle gently move and ſtir the *Tamarinds* about, that the warm water may incorporate with them. This ſo done, put the Maſs into a Sive, and preſs the pulp through in the ſame manner, as hath been taught you in the extracting of the pulp of *Caſſia.*

4. The manner of extracting the pulp of *Prunes.* Boyl the Prunes in water, until they are pretty ſoft, then put them into a Sive, and preſs through the pulp.

5. The manner of preparing Sugar of *Violets.* Take two ounces of the juice of Violets, and as much Violet water, therein diſſolve one pound of white Sugar. Boil them in a Preſerving Pan over a Chafing-diſh of Charcoal, until they come to a juſt thickneſs, which you ſhall know by theſe ſeveral trials: 1. By dropping

ping a drop off the point of a knife, or steel slice on a plate, and let it grow cold; if it prove hard enough, so that you may take it off the plate without sticking, it is boyl'd enough. 2. By taking some of it on the point of a knife, and let it drop into the pan again, which if it be enough, it will drop a top of the surface, and continue raised on it like a knob. 3. By letting a little cool on the point of a knife, and then see whether it be hard enough.

Lastly observe, while the Violet Juice, Water, and Sugar are boyling, you must oft stir it with a steel Slice, or long handled spoon or knife, to prevent it from burning at the bottom.

The

The manner of preparing Sugar of Roses.

Because of the Affinity of this Preparation with the foregoing, and that a little farther information will serve, I thought fit to set down the manner of preparing Sugar of Roses.

Dissolve a pound of the best white Sugar, being powdered and sifted, into four ounces of red Rose Water, or into two ounces of red Rose Water, and as much of the juyce of red Roses, boyl it to a just body, mixing it with one ounce of red Rose Leaves, dried in the Sun and powdered, a little before it be ready to be taken off from the fire.

How

How to make the foreſaid Sugar of Roſes or Violets into Lozenges.

When your Sugar of Roſes, or Violets is taken off from the Fire, and hath ſtood a little for to cool, put it on a clean ſmooth Marble ſtone, whereon you muſt have duſted a little fine Flower, by tying it up in a fine rag, and then beating the ſaid rag all over the ſtone (this being done, to prevent the ſticking of the Lozenges to the Stone) afterwards take a ſmall rouling Pin, ſuch as is uſed for Paſte, and duſt it likewiſe over with fine flower; with this rolling Pin ſmooth the top of the Sugar, being almoſt grown cold, then with a knife cut it into Lozenges of ſuch ſhape and bigneſs you fancy beſt.

The

The Prices of Electuary Lenitive.

The Ingredients of the Decoct.	18 *d.*
The white Sugar, and Sugar of Violets for the Syr.	18 *d.*
The pulps	3 *s.* 2 *d.*
The Sena and Anniseeds	8 *d.*
The whole	6 *s.* 10 *d.*

For which you shall have five pounds, and somewhat more of *Electuary Lenitive*, so that it will not stand you in above sixteen pence farthing the pound; and the ounce will come but to one penny.

The Apothecaries Prices.

The pound four shillings.
The ounce four pence.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of Pills.

The Deſcription of *Pilulæ Rudii*, or *Extractum Catholicon.*

TAke of the pulp of Colocynth, ſix drams, Agarick, black Hellebore root, Scammony, Turbith, of each half an ounce; Aloes Succotrine, one ounce; of the powder of Diarrhodon Abbatis, half an ounce. All theſe (excepting the powder or *Species* of *Diarrhodon Abbatis*) muſt be beaten into a groſs powder, and put into a digeſting Glaſs, *viz.* a glaſs Body, and blind Head, or into a bolt Head with a wide neck, pouring upon them as much Brandy, as will cover them, and eight fingers breadth higher; ſo

ſo let them ſtand in the Sun to ſteep for eight days. Afterwards in the ſame manner infuſe the powder of *Diarrhodon Abbatis* in Brandy for four days: then ſtrain and preſs the Liquor or Tincture hard from both the Infuſions, and mix them, pouring them into a glaſs Body, covered with a glaſs Head, and diſtil off as much of the moiſture, until the remainder in the bottom of the glaſs Body come to the thickneſs of Honey, whereof make a maſs of Pills, and put it up into a ſtone Pill-pot.

Exceptions againſt this Preſcription.

1. Whoever cauſed this deſcription to be inſerted into the *Diſpenſatory*, diſcovered himſelf very much unexperienced in *Chymical Pharmacy*, by directing the *Aloes* & *Scammony*, to be infuſed with the

other ingredients; for the *Aloes* and *Scammony* immediately ſaturating, or clogging the body of the *Brandy*, hinder its ſpirits in attracting the virtue out of the other *purgative* ingredients, there being not a third part of their virtue extracted.

2. The Powder of *Diarrhodon Abbatis* is not only troubleſom, but chargeable to be prepared; and when it is prepared ſignifies no more to the correcting of thoſe ſtrong purgatives, then water to the waſhing a *Blackmore* white.

Wherefore inſtead of this fob-corrective, rather add to thoſe purgatives, one dram of *Cinamon*, *Clove* bark two ſcruples, both reduced to a groſs powder, and put in with the other ingredients. The volatile Salts and Spirits of thoſe Spices being united with the Spirits of the *Brandy*, do not only render them

them more potent to extract the virtue of the other Simples, but alſo qualifie them through their ſubtile particles, to maturate and digeſt the groſs impure Sulphurs of thoſe violent Purgatives, whereby they become more mild, and leſs offenſive to Nature, and heightned in their virtues.

The true manner of preparing the foreſaid Pilulæ Rudii.

1. BReak the *Colocynth* Apples, and take out the white ſoft Marrow, flinging away the grains, or kernels. Then put the the ſaid Marrow into your braſs Mortar, dropping into it a few drops of oyl of ſweet Almonds, or of ſweet Salade Oyl, and beat it to powder.

2. The *Agarick* will not be beaten into powder, but muſt be grated on a Tin Grater.

3. The Black *Hellebore* and *Turbith* may be beaten together into a powder.

4. Put all these ingredients, together with the Spices beaten to a gross powder, into a digesting Glass, and then pour the *Brandy* upon them, having dissolved into it one dram and a half of Salt of *Tartar.*

When the liquor is sufficiently tinctured, strain it and press it hard out into a lowg lass Body, to which you are then to add the best *Succatrine Aloes* (which needs no other purification) grossly powdered, & sifted from the little stalks, and other heterogeneous Bodies that are usually incorporated with it. After this distill off the moisture, until it comes to the thickness of Honey.

Twenty Grains of this Preparation is more safe, and yet not less effectual

effectual than forty Grains of the other.

The Prices.

The Colocynth	5 *d.* or 6 *d.*
Agarick	3 *d.*
Black Hellebore	½ *d.*
Scammony	5 *d.*
Turbith	3 *d.*
Aloes Suc.	6 *d.*
Spec. Diarrhodon Abbatis	6 *d.*
Bourdeaux Brandy	15 *d.*
Charcoal	4 *d.*
The whole	3 *s.* 11 *d.* ¼ *d.*

For which you ſhall have about two ounces of *Pil. Rudii.*

The ounce comes to one ſhilling eleven pence three farthings.

The dram comes to three pence.

The Apothecaries price.

The ounce at four ſhillings.
The dram at ſix pence.

The deſcription of the Maſs of Pills of Hiera *with* Agarick.

TAke of the powder of Hiera Picra (the preparation whereof hath been ſhewed you before) *and* Agarick, *of each half an ounce; the beſt Aloes one ounce; Honey of Roſes, as much as will ſuffice to bring the foreſaid powders into a Maſs.*

The manner of Preparation.

1. The *Agarick* muſt be grated on a fine Grater.

2. The *Aloes* being powdered, muſt be mixt with the Honey of Roſes, and afterward diſſolved together over the fire. 3. The

3. The foreſaid powders being put into the Mortar, and mixt together, pour on them a third part of the Honey of Roſes with the *Aloes* diſſolved in it, and mix it well with the powders, by ſtirring the Peſtle round; then add to it the other third part, mixing it well together; and ſo do with the remaining third part. Afterwards when the Honey is incorporated, and the mixture appears in clots, beat it well together with the Peſtle, until it comes to a Maſs.

4. You muſt know how to prepare Honey of Roſes. By the way take notice, there are three ſorts of Honey of Roſes ſet down in the *Diſpenſatory*, viz. *Common Honey of Roſes*, *Honey of Roſes clarified*, *and Honey of Roſes laxative*. It is the ſecond ſort of Honey of Roſes is made uſe of in the incorporating the foreſaid Maſs of Pills, which is prepared thus. *Take*

Take two pound and half of clarifyed Honey, the juice of red Roſes newly gathered, a quarter of a pint; new red Roſe leaves one pound; boyl them together, untill the juice of Roſes be boyl'd away; then ſtrain it.

5. You muſt likewiſe be informed, how to clarifie Honey.

Take what quantity you pleaſe of Honey, put it into a new glazed Pipkin, or a braſs tinn'd preſerving Pan, pouring on every pound a pint of water; let them boyl up twice or thrice, to the end they may be throughly mixt together, and ſtrain this Syrup once or twice through a cloſe Canvas, or Flannel Strainer. Then to every quart of Syrup add the white of an Egg with the ſhell cruſh't to pieces, beating the ſaid white of egg with a rod made of twiggs, or a ſpoon into a froath, mixing with it a ſmall part of the Syrup, while it is beating. Afterwards pour in the reſt of the Syrup,

Syrup, which you must let boyl so long, untill so much of the moisture is boyl'd away, that it comes to the thickness of Honey, then take it off the fire, and skim off the froath; but if the Honey be very foul, it's necessary you should skim it while it's boyling.

The Prices.

What the powder of *Hiera Picra* will stand you in is set down before; the prices of *Agarick*, and *Aloes*, you may easily find among the Rates of Drugs inserted below, so that I need not take the trouble of computing this composition.

To offer you the description, or manner of preparation of any of the other *Masses* of Pills, that are contained in the *Dispensatory*, I judge absolutely superfluous,

in regard that a Physician by prescribing the mixture of these two *Masses* (here described) in such proportions as he shall apprehend necessary, or by mixing one or both with some purgative powders set down in one of the preceding Chapters, or by mixing of either or both with some preparation of his own, according to the indication of the Disease or Cause thereof; I say, he may easily answer all those intentions, for which that excessive number of *Masses* of Pills, described in the *Dispensatory*, can be supposed capable to be used.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of Oyls.

The manner of drawing Oyl of ſweet Almonds.

TAke half a pound or a pound of ſweet Almonds, beat them in a ſtone or marble Mortar, to a paſte, pouring a ſpoonful or two of warm water among them while you are beating; put the paſte up cloſe into a piece of Canvas, which preſs out gradually, ſo that it may only drop into a porringer or baſon which you have put under it.

One pound of good Almonds will yield about two ounces and a half of pure Oyl, which being drawn, you are to unſcrue the preſs

preſs and take out the cake of Almonds, and rowl it up again into a round lump, and being put up cloſe into the ſame piece of fine Canvas, you may preſs again and draw about one ounce and half or two ounces more of thick Oyl, which ought only to ſerve for external uſes. Oyl of bitter Almonds is drawn in the ſame manner. By the way I muſt tell you that few Apothecaries draw oyl of ſweet Almonds themſelves, in regard it is ſomewhat troubleſome to draw, and ſoon turns rank, wherefore moſt Apothecaries about *London* buy it ready drawn at ſeveral places, but chiefly at the Sun in *Cheapſide*, and at the Swan in *Bucklersberry*, where they may have it new, and at a cheaper rate, than they can draw it themſelves, namely, at two pence the ounce.

The

The description and manner of preparing of the Oyl of Mucilages.

TAke Marshmallow roots fresh, and Linseeds, of each a quarter of a pound; bruise them in a Mortar singly, and steep them in a pint of water all night; then boil them a little, and press the mucilaginous liquor hard out; to a pint of this Mucilage add a quart of common Oyl, and boil it until all the waterish moisture be dried away; but in the boiling you must be careful to stir it oft, or else it is apt to burn at the bottom.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of Unguents or Oyntments.

The Description of *Unguentum Ægyptiacum.*

TAke Verdigrieſe grown'd very fine, one ounce and a quarter; Honey three ounces and a half; of the ſharpeſt Vinegar one ounce and three quarters; boil them on a gentle fire unto the thickneſs of an Oyntment, of a purple colour.

The manner of Preparation.

The Verdigrieſe muſt be powdered and grown'd very fine in a braſs Mortar, and then paſſed through a fine linnen cloath; obſerving while you are powdering and

and ſifting, to hold your head back from the Mortar, and keep your mouth and noſe ſtopped with your Handkerchief to prevent thoſe venomous ſteems from getting up into your Brain. After you have done uſing the Mortar, be ſure to make it very clean before you uſe it again.

2. Put the Honey & Vinegar together into a braſs pan, or broad braſs pipkin placed on the fire, and as ſoon as it boileth, put in the powdered Verdigrieſe, and mix it with the Honey by ſtirring it gently with a *Spatula*. Boil it and keep ſtirring now and then, until the Vinegar is boiled away, and that it come to the thickneſs of an Oyntment, which you may eaſily know by letting a drop or two grow cold on the backſide of a Plate, or Marble Stone.

The

The Prices.

The Verdigrieſe	2 *d.* ½ *d.*
The Honey	1 *d.* 3 *q.*
The Vinegar	1 *d.* ½ *d.*
The whole	4 *d.* 3 *q.*

For which you ſhall have four ounces of *Unguent. Ægypt.* the ounce comes to almoſt five farthings.

The Apothecaries prices.

The pound four ſhillings.
The ounce three pence.

In imitation of this Unguent *Felix Wurtz* prepared his brown Oyntment that is ſo much famed among moſt forreign Surgeons, thus;

1. *Take*

1. *Take ground Ivie, Speedwell, and Figwort, of each one handful; being bruiſed in a Mortar, put them into a glaſs Retort Receiver, and pour on them as much ſharp Vinegar, as will cover them, and two inches over; let them ſtand in digeſtion in the Sun in the Summer, or in warm water in the Winter, for ſeven days; then ſtrain, and preſs the Vinegar hard from them.*

2. *Take of the beſt green Copperas two pound, put it into a thick blackiſh earthen melting Pipkin, of no greater bigneſs than will juſt contain the Vitriol. This place between Bricks laid ſo as to make a ſquare Tower, about two inches larger than the Pipkin, and two inches higher. Fill this kind of open Furnace with Charcoal up to the top, and kindle it gradually, which in leſs than half an hour will make the Pipkin red hot; continue this heat until the Copperas*

be

be calcined, or burned into a deep red. Then take out the Pipkin, and being grown cold, break it, and take out the red Copperas, or Colchothar, which beat to powder, and put into a new Pipkin, pour on it one quart of River or Spring Water, and one pint of Vinegar, boil them until half be consumed away; then after it is setled pour off the tinctured Liquor into a flat earthen pan: this done, pour another quart of Spring Water upon the same red Vitriol, boil it away half, and after it is setled, pour off the tinctured Liquor to the other Liquor in the earthen pan; this repeat with fresh Water, until the red Copperas will colour the Water no longer. Place the earthen pan between two Bricks set edge-wise, and kindle a very moderate fire under it, and let the water evaporate, or dry away, until the red Vitriol that was dissolved in the said Water, be left dry in

the

the bottom of the pan. This red dried Vitriol put into a new Pipkin, and calcine or burn it over again, as you did at first; that put in into another Pipkin, and pour fresh water on it, and boil it as you did before, to extract the Tincture, or dissolve the purest of the red Vitriol; then pour it off into your earthen pan, and pour more fresh water on the red Vitriol or Copperas in the Pipkin, and boil it to extract more of the Tincture; thus continue until all is extracted, throwing away the remaining dregs on the bottom; the tinctured Liquors evaporate again to a drineſs, and then calcine or burn the red Copperas remaining on the bottom a third time, and extract and evaporate it over again, in the same manner as before, which done, then the Copperas is prepared.

3. Take Verdigrieſe one ounce and half, powder it, and put it into a glaſs,

pour

pour on it half a pint of sharp distill'd Vinegar, let it stand in the Sun four or five days, or 24 hours in warm water; then pour off the Vinegar, being tinctured green, and evaporate it in an earthen pan, until it be dry.

The proportion of these prepared Ingredients for to make the foresaid *Brown Oyntment*, is as followeth:

Take of the above mentioned prepared Copperas powdered two ounces; of the prepared Verdigriese one ounce and a quarter; clarified Honey six ounces; of the Vinegar that was pressed from the Herbs three ounces; of the Flegm of Vitriol two ounces; boil them to the thickness of an Oyntment, in the same manner as was told you in the preparation of the Unguentum Ægyptiacum.

This Brown Oyntment, as it is here described, the preparation is very

very tedious and troubleſome, which you may make ſhorter, thus, *Calcine the Vitriol ſix hours, then powder it, and extract the tincture with three quarts of water, and one pint of ſharp Vinegar; evaporate it, and then it is ſufficiently prepared.*

The Verdigrieſe muſt be prepared as it is ſet down before.

The Herbs need not be extracted with Vinegar; only preſs out their juices, and mix them with the Tincture of Verdigrieſe.

The Honey need not be clarified, only take off the ſcum, as it is boiling with the juices, then put in the other ingredients, according as you have been informed before.

But far beyond this, I have formerly preſcribed an Oyntment, that in malignant or ſordid Ulcers, Joynt-waters, Fiſtula's, and other deſperate caſes, doth the greateſt

greateſt Effects imaginable, which I here impart to you.

Take of the Vitriol of Venus, *of the Vitriol of* Mars, *of each half an ounce; Sugar of Lead two drams; Honey boiled up to a conſiſtency, three ounces and half; Mithridate half an ounce; mix them together in the Mortar, without putting them over the fire; if your Oyntment happen to be too thick, either by over boyling the Honey, or by dryneſs of the weather, drying the Oyntment after it is made, you may ſoften it with a little Honey of Roſes, or rather juice of Celandine.*

The Deſcription of *Unguentum Althææ*, or Oyntment of Marſh-mallows.

TAk *of the Oyl of Mucilages* (which is deſcribed in the foregoing Chapter) *one pound*; *Wax*

Wax half a pound; *Roſin one ounce and half*; Terebinthin *ſix drams*; *make them up into an Oyntment.*

The manner of Preparing.

Firſt melt the Wax and Roſin together, afterward put in the *Terebinthin* and Oyl, and let them boyl gently to the thickneſs of an Oyntment, ſtirring it oft with your *Spatula*, until it be ready to be taken off the fire.

The Prices.

It will ſtand you in ſomething leſs than three farthings an ounce.

The *Apothecaries* ſell it the ounce at four pence.

The Deſcription of *Unguentum Baſilicon* I wittingly omit, in regard,

gard, that *Tarre* and *Firre Terebinthin* being mixt together in equal proportions, doth digeſt and ripen far beyond it.

The Deſcription of Unguentum Populeon, *or Poppy Oyntment.*

TAke of the freſh Buds of black Poplar, half a pound; Violet leaves, and Venus Navil, *of each three ounces; new unſalted Hogs greaſe, three pound. Bruiſe and mix them, and let them ſteep together in the Hogs greaſe in the month of* May; *add to them of the tops of young Bramble-buſh, of the leaves of black Poppey, Mandrake, Henbane, Night-ſhade, Lettice, of the greater and leſſer Houſleek, and of the greater Burdock, of each three ounces. Bruiſe them again, and mix them all together, letting them ſtand and ferment ten days, then pour on them a pint of*

Roſe water, and boyl them until all the ſuperfluous moiſture be conſumed. Strain and preſs them hard through a Canvas Strainer.

The manner of Preparing.

The Poplar buds, Violet leaves, and *Venus* navil, muſt be bruiſed together in a ſtone Mortar in the month of *May*. The Hogs greaſe muſt be freed from its little skins, and waſh'd in this manner: Cut it into ſmall pieces, and melt it with a little water over a Charcoal fire, in a clean flat earthen pan; ſtirring it oft with a *Spatula*. Being melted ſtrain it through a clean piece of Linnen, and pour on it ſome luke-warm water, put it over a very gentle fire, ſtirring it oft with a *Spatula* for an hour; then letting the greaſe ſettle, pour off the water, and pour on again ſome freſh warm water, &

ſtir it oft for half an hour; then let it ſettle, and ſhift the water again waſhing: of the ſaid greaſe thus, twice or thrice is ſufficient for this Oynment; but for the oyntment of Roſes, *Unguentum Album*, and *Unguentum Pomatum*, where whiteneſs is required, to make the oyntment look neat, and very white, you muſt waſh it in the manner aforeſaid, eight or nine times.

The Hogs greaſe being waſh'd, put it into the Mortar, and mix the aforeſaid herbs with it, by ſtirring the Peſtil oft about, then put them into a clean Pipkin, and let them ſtand about a month, or ſo long, untill the other herbs can be got, which then muſt be alſo bruiſed in the mortar, and mixed with the greaſe, and Poplar buds; this done, ſet them in the Sun for eight or nine days, ſtirring

ſtirring them now and then about with a *Spatula.* At laſt put them into your pan, pour the Roſe water upon them, and let them boyl until the ſuperfluous moiſture be boyl'd away; then ſtrain and preſs them hard out, and put them into an oyntment pot.

The Apothecaries ſell this oyntment for three pence or four pence an ounce.

The Deſcription of Unguentum Album.

TAke oyl of Roſes, nine ounces; White Lead, three ounces; Wax, two ounces; Camphor, two drams; make them up into an oyntment.

The manner of Preparing this White Oyntment.

Cut your Wax into lumps, and melt it together with the oyl of Roſes in a glaz'd earthen Pan, or a tinn'd Pan; but not in one of braſs, becauſe that will ſpoil the whiteneſs of the oyntment. Being melted, and mixed together with a *Spatula*, take it off, when it's grown half cold, put in the white Lead (being waſhed & very finely powdred) gradually mixing it as it's put in, by ſtirring it about with a wooden *Spatula.* Being grown almoſt quite cold, mix in like manner the Camphor, being powdred and ground into a ſmooth even powder, dropping a few drops of oyl of ſweet Almonds into the Mortar to anoint the bottom and end of the Peſtil.

Note,

Note, *Oyl of Roſes is prepared, by ſteeping four ounces of red Roſes, before they are quite opened, in a pint of oyl of Olives, that was preſſed out, before the Olives were ripe, and ſetting it in the Sun ſix or eight days. Then ſtrain and preſs the oyl from the Roſes, and put freſh red Roſes to the Oyl, and ſteep it again in the Sun; the ſame do again the third time.*

This Oyntment will not ſtand you in two farthings the ounce. *Apothecaries* ſell it at two pence the ounce, and ſome at three pence.

CHAP. XII.

Of Emplasters.

The Description of *Emplastrum Diachylon cum Gummi.*

TAke of the oyl of Mucilages, two pound; Lithargyr of gold, one pound; pouring to them about a pint of water; boyl them until they come to the thickness of a Plaister: then add to them yellow Wax, a quarter of a pound, Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Opopanax, Sagapenum, all dissolved in vinegar, of each two ounces; Therebinthin a quarter of a pound, make them up into an Emplaster.

The

The manner of Preparing this plaiſter.

The Lithargyr muſt be powdred very fine, and ſifted; then put it to the oyl and water, and boyl them, ſtirring them continually untill they come to the thickneſs of a Plaiſter; then put to them the Wax cut into lumps, which being melted, put in alſo the Gums, which you muſt firſt have diſſolved over the fire in as much Vinegar, as will ſwim a-top two fingers breadth, this ſtrain through a Canvas; and evaporate it untill it come to the thickneſs of Honey. Theſe being well mixt with the oyl and wax, add to them the Therebinthin, which being alſo well mixt, take them off, and keep conſtantly ſtirring gently with your *Spatula*, untill

it is almost grown cold, then make it up into great rowls between your hands, being anointed with a little oyl of Roses, or other sweet oyl.

Observe, *That the Gums will not mix so well, unless the oyl of Mucilages be a little cooled.*

The Description of Emplastrum Stictícum Paracelsi.

TAke *Oyl of Olives, six ounces; yellow Wax, one ounce and half; Lithargyr powdered, four ounces and a half; Gum Ammoniac, Bdellium, of each half an ounce; Galbanum, Opopanax, oyl of Bays, Lapis Calaminaris, of both the sorts of Aristolochia, Myrrhe, Frankincense, of each a quarter of an ounce; Therebinthin, one ounce; the Oyl, Wax, and Lithargyr, must be boil'd together,*

together, until it doth not ſtick to your fingers. Afterwards the maſs being a little cooled, put the Gums to it, being diſſolved in Vinegar, which by boyling let evaporate from it, and be ſtrained, and preſſed hard through the Strainer, at laſt put in the Powders, Therebinthin, and oyl of Bays; ſo make it up to an Emplaſter.

I need not add any thing for the inſtructing you in making of this Plaiſter, ſince the directions ſet down in the manner of preparing the *Diachylon cum Gummi* will ſufficiently guide you.

The Deſcription of *Emplaſtrum Diapalma, or Diachalciteos.*

TAke unſalted Hogs greaſe cleanſed from its skins, one pound; oyl of Olives preſſed out before the

*Olives are ripe, Litharg*yr *of Gold powdred fine and ſifted, of each one pound and half; white Vitriol burn'd and powder'd, two ounces; the Litharg*yr*, Greaſe and Oyl muſt be boyl'd together on a gentle fire, pouring to them a little Plantane water, and ſtirring them continually with a* Spatula, *untill they come to the body of a Plaiſter, wherewith being almoſt cold, you are to mix the Vitriol, and ſo make it up into a Maſs.*

Beſides the inſtructions given you before, you are only to obſerve, when this or any other Emplaſter is boyling, to drop now and then off of the *Spatula* (wherewith you ſtir the melted Maſs of Emplaſter) a drop thereof upon the backſide of a Plate, and let it cool, and thereby you may judge, whether your Plaiſter be boyl'd enough.

This

This Plaiſter is ſold by the Apothecaries at two pence the ounce.

Obſerve, *That in defect of the foregoing* Paracelſus *Plaiſter, melting of two thirds of* Diachylon, *with one third of* Diapalma, *will very well ſerve for the ſame intent and purpoſe, if not better.*

The Deſcription of the Emplaſtrum Opodeldoch *of* Felix Wurtz, *ſo much cryed up among Surgeons beyond Sea.*

TAke *of the beſt Wax, two pound*; *Venice Therebinthin, one pound*; Genoa *Oyl of Olives, three ounces*; *melt them together, pouring thereunto of the juices of Celandine, Oak Leaves, Starwort, and Speedwel, of each one ounce and half*;

half; boyl these until all the moisture be consumed; then put to them Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Opopanax, dissolved in Vinegar, strained, and evaporated (in the same manner as was directed in preparing the Diachylon) of each six drams; Colophony, one ounce and half; Amber, half an ounce; Mastich, Myrrh Frankincense, Sarcocolla, of each three drams; Prepar'd Magnet, one ounce and half; Crocus Martis, two ounces; Crocus Veneris, one ounce; Prepared Tuthia, Lapis Calaminaris, of each ten drams; of the red sweet Earth of Vitriol, as much as will make the Plaister red.

The manner of Preparing.

Observe, That the *Crocus Martis*, and *Veneris*, *Tuthia*, *Lapis Calaminaris*, and Earth of *Vitriol*, must be put in last, when the Plaister

ſter is almoſt grown cold.

2. The *Magnet* is prepared thus; being powdr'd make it red hot in a Crucible, and pour to it of well dulcified oyl of *Mars*, the ſame quantity; let them continue over the fire, until they be dry.

3. *The Oyl of Mars is Prepared thus.*

Take of Allom one pound; of common Salt, four ounces; diſtil an *Aqua fortis* from them in a reverberatory Furnace; with this water imbibe the filings of Steel ſeveral times a day, and a ruſt will ſtick, which muſt be waſht off clean; let the water evaporate from it to an oylineſs, which muſt be dulcified by evaporating common water from it once or twice.

The

The manner of preparing Lapis Calaminaris.

Powder it very ſmall, and heat it red hot in a Crucible, and quench it by pouring Vinegar a-top it; this repeat thrice.

The *Tuthia* is prepared in the ſame manner, excepting that inſtead of Vinegar, it muſt be quenched with Fenil or Celandine water.

The Preparation of Crocus Veneris.

Take Copper beaten into very thin Plates, put them into a Crucible in layes (which is termed among *Chymiſts*, *ſtratum ſupra ſtratum*) one over the other, ſtrewing ſome common Salt between every Lay, then cauſe them to

to be nealed together; which done caſt the Plates and Salt into cold water, and waſh them clean from their blackneſs, then put them again in Lays with Salt as before, neal them, and then caſt them into cold water. This nealing and waſhing repeat three or four times, or oftner: The water wherein the Plates were waſhed being ſetled, decant or pour off from the ſetlings on the bottom, which muſt be ſweetned, by oft pouring warm water on them, and letting them ſettle, and then pouring it off again; repeat the waſhing ſo oft, until the aforeſaid ſetlings taſt free of the Salt.

Crocus Martis *Prepare thus.*

Put filings of Steel into a Crucible, which ſet in a reverberatory Furnace for four and twenty hours, then caſt the red hot Steel into a large earthen Pan, that's ful of water, ſtirr it well together, and pour it off into another earthen Pan; then evaporate the water, and on the bottom you will find the *Crocus Martis.*

The Preparation of the Earth of Vitriol.

Calcine Vitriol in an earthen Pot to a red colour; powder it, and pour water on it, which let ſtand four and twenty hours to ſettle, then pour off the water; This repeat ſo often, until it's ſweetned, and all the ſharpneſs is taken off. Theſe

Theſe Emplaſters are ſufficient for all intentions, however thoſe that deſire to make uſe of ſome other common Emplaſters, they may buy them from the *Druggiſts*, that keep Journey-Men *Apothecaries* for the ſame purpoſe, at as cheap a rate, as they can prepare them themſelves, which is far cheaper than you buy them from the Apothecaries, who oft by keeping them too long in their Shops, or not preparing them exactly, ſell Emplaſters far worſe, and of much leſs vertue, than thoſe that are ſold by the *Druggiſts*, who commonly take great care, that their Medicaments ſhall be well and exactly prepared.

The

THe *Rates of* Emplaſters *at the Druggiſts you may ſee at the end of the enſuing Table of Rates, and Prices of* Druggs.

The

The Rates and Prices current of Drugs, and other Commodities belonging to Phyſick, as they are commonly ſold at by the Druggiſts in London.

Radices, *or Roots.*

Acorus, the pound 2 *Shillings.*
Angelica, the pound 6 *d.*
Ariſtolochia rotunda, the pound 1 *s.*
Ariſtolochia longa, the pound 1 *s.*
Aſarum, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Behen Album, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Behen Rubrum, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Biſtort, the pound 9 *d.*
Carlina, the pound 8. *d.*
China, according to its goodneſs, the

the pound from 4 *s.* to 6 *s.*

China lapid. or Flinty China, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Contrayerva, the pound 12 *s.*

Coſtus dulcis, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Coſtus amarus, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Curcuma, Turmerick, the pound 8 *d.*

Cyperus longus, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Cyperus rotundus, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Dictamnum album, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Doronicum Romanum, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

Elicampane, the pound 1 *s.*

Eringo, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Galanga, Galingal, the pound 4 *s.*

Gentian, the pound 8 *d.*

Glycyrrhiza Angl. or Engliſh Liquoris, the pound 1 *s.*

Glycyrrhiza Hiſp. or Spaniſh Liquoris, the pound 6 *d.*

Hellebore white, the pound 1 *s.*

Hellebore black, the pound 1 *s.*

Hermodactyls, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Jalap,

Jalap, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Iris Flor. Orris of *Florence*, the pound 8 *d.*
Mechoacan, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Meum, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Rad. phu maj. the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Polypodium of the Oak, the pound 8 *d.*
Pyrethrum, the pound 1 *s.*
Rhapontic, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Rhubarb the beſt, the pound 14 *s.*
Rubia tinctorum, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Sarſaparil. according to its goodneſs, the pound from 4 *s.* to 5 *s.*
Scorzonera, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Serpentaria Virginiana, the pound 8 *s.*
Squils, the pound 6 *d.*
Spikenard Celt. the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Spikenard Indian, the pound 8 *s.*
Thapſia, the pound 6 *s.*
Tormentil, the pound 10 *d.*
Turbith, the pound 8 *s.*
Zedoary, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Cortices,

Cortices, *or Barks.*

Caſſia lignea, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Cortex Elatheriæ, the ounce 5 *d.*
Clove bark, the pound 2 *s.*
Caper bark, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Guaiacum bark, the pound 8 *d.*
Pomgranat bark, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Tamariſc bark, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Winters bark, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Ligna, *or Woods.*

Lignum Aloës, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Lignum Aſpalathi, the ounce 1 *s.*
Lignum Guaiaci, or *Lignum Vitæ*, the pound 2 *d.*
Lignum Juniperi, the pound 1 *s.*
Lignum Maſtichinum, the pound 2 *s.*
Lignum Nephriticum, the pound 8 *s.*
Lignum Rhodii, the pound 6 *d.*
Santalum album, white Saunders, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Santalum

Santalum citrinum, yellow Saunders, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Santalum rubrum, red Saunders, the pound 1 *s.*
Saſſafras cut, the pound 6 *d.*

Folia, *or Leaves.*

Adianthum album, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Adianthum nigrum, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Dictamnum Creticum, leaves, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Cuſcuta, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Ceterach, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Epithymum, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Chamæpitys, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Malabathr. leaves, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Soldanella, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Scordium Creticum, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Scordium common, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d*
Senna Alexandr. the beſt, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Senna of *Aleppo*, the pound 4 *s.*

Flores,

Flores, *or Flowers.*

Balauſtia, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Chamomel flow. the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Crocus Angl. Engliſh Saffron, according to its goodneſs, the pound at preſent is, from 50 *s.* to 54 *s.*
Crocus Hiſp. Spaniſh Saffron, the pound 24 *s.*
Crocus Orient. India Saffron, the ounce 3 *s.* 6 *d.*
Melilot flowers, the pound 1 *s.*
Flor. Origani, the pound 3 *s.* 8 *d.*
Flor. Polii montani, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Red Roſe flow. dryed the pound 4 *s.*
Flor. Stæchados, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Flor. Schœnanthi, the pound 8 *s.*

Fructus, *or Fruits.*

Alkekengi, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Bay berries, the pound 4 *d.*

Car-

Carpobalſamum, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Caſſia Fiſtularis, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Coculus indus, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Cicers red, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Colocynthis, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Cubebs, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Galls, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Hederæ Baccæ, the pound 4 *s.*
Juniper berries, the pound 4 *d.*
Jujubees, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Lupins, the pound 8 *d.*
Myrtle berries, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Myrobalans citrin, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Myrobalans emblic. the poun. 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Myrobalans chebul. the poun. 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Myrobalans bellirie. the pou. 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Myrobalans indic. the poun. 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Nuces cupreſſi, Cypreſs Nuts, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Nuces vomicæ, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Nuclei pinei, Pine kernels, the pound 2 *s.*
Pepper white, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Pepper long, the pound 9 *d.*

Pepper of Jamaica, the pound 4. *s.*
Sebeſtens, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Tamarinds, the pound 9 *d.*

Semina, *or Seeds.*

Althææ, the pound 1 *s.*
Anethi, the pound 8 *d.*
Angelica ſeeds, the pound 1. *s.*
Agnus caſtus ſeeds, the pound 2*s.*8*d.*
Ammeos ſeeds, the pound 4 *s.*
Amomi ſeeds, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Anniſeeds, the pound 6 *d.*
Apii, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Broom ſeeds, 1 *s.*
Burdock, the pound 1 *s.*
Bombacis, the pound 1 *s.*
Cardamom, the pound 4 *s.*
Carduus Benedictus ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Carui ſeeds, the pound 4 *d.*
Cataputiæ, the pound 5 *s.*
Citron, the pound 8 *d.*
Carthamum ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Cichorei, the pound 1 *s.* *Cori-*

Coriander ſeeds, the pound 4 *d.*
Cucumber, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Citrul, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Cumin ſeeds, the pound 4 *d.*
Daucus Creticus, the pound 8 *s.*
Common *Daucus*, the pound 8 *d.*
Sweet Fennel, the pound 1 *s.*
Common *Fennel* ſeeds, the pou. 4 *d.*
Fenugree ſeeds, the pound 4 *d.*
Gourge, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Henbane, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Linſeeds, the pound 3 *d.*
Lettice, the pound 1 *s.*
Leviſticum, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Lithoſpermum, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
S. Malvæ, the pound 1 *s.*
S. Melonum, the pound 1 *s.*
S. Napi, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Nettle ſeeds common, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Nettle ſeeds Roman, the pound 5 *s.*
Nigella ſeeds, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Orobi, the pound 2 *s.*
Ocymum ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Poppey white ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Poppey black ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Parſley of *Macedonia* ſeeds, the pound 8 *s.*
Peponum, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Paradiſe Grains, the pound 8 *d.*
Purſlane, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Piony ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Parſley common, the pound 1 *s.*
Pſyllium ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.*
Plantane, the pound 1 *s.*
Quince ſeeds, the pound 4 *s.*
Rocket ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Rue, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Seſeli of *Candia* ſeeds, the pound 2 *s.*
Seſeli common ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.*
Sumach, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Staphis agria ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d*
Sorrel, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Saxifrage, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Thlaſpi ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Wormſeed, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

Simples *grown out of Plants.*

Agarick the beſt, the pound 8 *s.*
The outward parings of *Agarick*, the pound 2 *s.*
Kermes Grains, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Fungi Sambuci, the pound 2 *s.*
Viſcum quercinum, the pound 2 *s.*
Sponge, the pound 5 *s.* 4. *d.*

Of liquid Juices there is onely

Kermes Juice, the pound 6 *s.*

Concreted Juices, Gums, *and* Roſins.

Acacia vera, the pound 12 *s.*
Aloes Succotrina according to its goodneſs, the pound from 4 *s.* to 6 *s.*
Aloes Caballina, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Amber white, the pound 4 *s.*
Amber yellow, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Asa fœtida, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Aſphaltum, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Balſam of *Peru*, the pound 16 *s.*
Balſam of *Tolu*, the ounce 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Bitumen, the pound 5 *s.* 2 *d.*
Bdellium, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Benjamin courſe, the pound 2 *s.*
Benjamin fine, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Cambogia, the pound 8 *s.*
Camphor, the pound, 8 *s.*
Caranna, the pound 12 *s.*
Colophony, the pound 4 *d.*
Elaterium, the ounce 1 *l.* 16 *s.*
Frankincenſe, the pound 4 *d.*
Galbanum, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Gum. Ammoniac. the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Gum. Animæ, the pound 6 *s.*
Gum. Arabic, the pound 1 *s.*
Gum. Coopal, the pound 5 *s.*
Gum. Dragant, the pound 2 *s.*
Gum. Elemi, the pound, 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Gum. Hederæ, the pound 8 *s.*

Gum.

Gum. Juniperi, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Gum. Lac. the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Hypociſtis, the pound 8 *s.*
Labdanum, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Liquidambar, the pound 8 *s.*
Liquoris juice, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Manna, according to its goodneſs, the pound, from 2 *s.* to 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Maſtick, according to its fineneſs, the pound, from 2 *s.* 8 *d.* to 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Mouth Glew, the pound 5 *s.*
Myrrhe, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Olibanum, the pound 2 *s.*
Opium, the pound 12 *s.*
Opopanax, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Pitch of *Burgundy*, the pound 4 *d.*
Roſin, common, the pound 3 *d.*
Stone Pitch, the pound 8 *d.*
Sagapenum, the pound 6 *s.*
Sanguis Draconis in the lump, the pound 4 *s.*
Sanguis Draconis in tears, the pound 8 *s.*
Sarcocolla, the pound 5 *s.*

Scammony, the pound 12 *s.*
Storax Calamit. the pound 8 *s.*
Storax liquid. the pound 4 *s.*
Tacamahaca in the lump, the pound 8 *s.*
Tacamahaca in the ſhell, the ounce 1 *s.*
Tartar Rheniſh, the pound 8 *d.*
Tartar French, the pound 4 *d.*
Therebinthin common of Firr, the pound 4 *d.*
Therebinthin of *Venice*, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Therebinthin of *Cypreſs*, the pound 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
Therebinthin of *Chio*, the ſame.

Animals, *their Parts, and their Excrements.*

Bezoar Oriental, the ounce 20 *s.*
Bezoar Occidental, the ounce 16 *s.*
A *Boars Tooth* is worth 1 *s.*

Caſtor

Caſtor of *Ruſſia*, the ounce 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Caſtor of *New England*, the ounce 1 *s.*
Cantharides, Spaniſh Flies, the pound 4 *s.*
Crabs Eyes, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Crabs Claws, *chcli cancrorum*, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Cranium humanum, A dead mans skull, if found, is worth 8, 9, or ſometimes 10, or 11 *s.*
Civet, the dram 6 *s.*
Fox lungs, the pound 2 *s.*
Harts Horn whole, the pound 8 *d.*
Harts Horn ſhavings, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Harts Horn burnt, the pound 1 *s.*
Ivory raſpt, the pound 4 *d.*
Ivory burnt, *Spodium*, the pound 1 *s.*
Ichthyocolla, Iſing-glaſs, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Musk, the dram 5 *s.*
Mumy, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Os è corde cervi, the Bone of a Stags Heart, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Sericum crudum, the pound 8 *s.*
Scuttle bone, *Os ſepiæ*, the pound 1 *s.*
Sea-Horſe Tooth, the ounce 4 *d.*
Sea-Horſe Pizzle, the ounce 4 *d.*
Skink, a piece 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Sevum cervi, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Sperma cæti, the ounce 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Stags Pizzle, *Priapus cervi*, the ounce 6 *d.*
Ungula alcis, Elks Claw, a piece 2 *s.*
White Wax, the pound 2 *s.*
Wax yellow, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Minerals, *Metals*, and *Stones.*

ÆRugo, Verdigrieſe, the poun. 2 *s.* 4 *d.*
Allom Roch, the pound 6 *d.*
Allom feather'd, the pound 5 *s.*
Antimony, the pound 6 *d.*
Argentum vivum, Quickſilver, the pound 4 *s.*

Arme-

Armene Bole, the pound 1 *s.*

Borax, the pound 4 *s.*

Ceruſſa, white Lead, the pound 4 *d.*

Chalybis limatura, the filings of Steel, the pound 6 *d.*

Chalyb. acicul. limatura, the pound 1 *s.*

Cinnabar natural, the ounce 3 *s.*

Cinnabaris artificialis, Vermilion, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

Cryſtal, the pound 5 *s.*

Lapis Ætites Ind. Indian Eagle Stone, according to their bigneſs and goodneſs, a piece from 10 *s.* to 40 *s.*

Lapis Ætites Germ. German Eagle Stone, a piece, from 5 *s.* to 20 *s.*

Lapis Calaminaris, the pound 8 *d.*

Lapis Corneolus in fragments, the ounce 1 *s.*

Lapis Gagates, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Lapis Hyacinthus, in fragments, the ounce 1 *s.*

Lapis

Lapis Hæmatites, Blood-ſtone, the pound 4 *s.*

Lapis Sapphir. in fragments, the ounce 1 *s.*

Lapis Judaicus, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Lapis Sarda, in fragments, the ounce 1 *s.*

Lapis Smaragdus, in fragments, the ounce 1 *s.*

Lapis Lyncis, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Lapis Hybernicus, Iriſh Slate, the pound 6 *d.*

Lapis Magnet. the ounce 8 *d.*

Lapis Lazuli, Azure Stone, the ounce 2 *s.*

Lapis Nephriticus, the ounce 5 *s.*

Lapis Topazius, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Lithargyr of Gold, the pound 6 *d.*

Lithargyr of Silver, the pound 4 *d.*

Mercury ſublimate, the pound 5 *s.* 8 *d.* or 6 *s.*

Mercury precipitate, the pound 8 *s.*

Minium, Red Lead, the pound 3 *d.*

Oſteocolla, the pound 5 *s.*

Pompholyx, the pou. 2 *s.*

Sal

Sal armoniacum, the pound 1 *s.*
Sal gemmæ, the pound 1 *s.*
Sal nitrum, Salt Peter refined, in the lump, or cryſtallized, the pound 10 *d.*
Sulphur vivum, the pound 1 *s.*
Flos Sulphuris, the pound 8 *d.*
Talck of *Venice*, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Talck common, the pound 4 *d.*
Terra Lemnia, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Tutkia, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Vitriol white, the pound 10 *d.*
Vitriol Roman, the pound 4 *s.*
Vitriol common, or Copperas, the pound 1 ½ *d.*

Sea Simples.

Ambergrieſe, the dram 20 *s.*
Coral white, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Coral red, the pound 4 *s.*
Corallina, Sea moſs, the pound 1 *s.*
Seed Pearls oriental, the ounce from 4 *s.* to 8 *s.*

Seed

Seed Pearls occidental, the ounce from 3 *s.* to 6 *s.*

Mother of Pearl, the ounce, 6 *d.*

The Prices among the Druggiſts of ſome particulars ready prepared by their Journey-men, *or elſewhere, which you may buy far cheaper of the ſaid Druggiſts, than you can prepare them your ſelf.*

Simples.

Elicampane powder 16 *d.*

Liquoris powder the fineſt, the pound 2 *s.*

Liquoris powder common, the pound 8 *d.*

Orange flower Water, or *Aqua Naphthæ*, the pint 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Orange flower Butter, or *Unguent. flor. aurant.* the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

Plumbum uſtum, or Lead burnt, the pound 1 *s.*

Red

Red Saunders powder, or *Lig. Santal. rubr. pulv.* the pound 8 *d.*

Trochiſci de Viperis Venet. the ounce 2 *s.*

Trochiſci de Viperis Novæ Angliæ the ounce 18 *d.*

Turmerick powder, or *Curcum. pulv.* the pound 8 *d.*

Compounds.

Diaſcordium, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Mithridate, the pound 6 *s.*

London Treacle, the pound 2 *s.*

Treacle Water, the pint 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Prices of ſome Oyls and Emplaſters ſold by the Druggiſts.

Oleum Lateritium, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Oleum de Ben, the ounce 1 *s.*

Oleum Capiviæ, the ounce 2 *s.*

Oleum

Oleum Nervinum, the pound 1 *s.*
Oleum Palmæ, the pound 1 *s.*
Petroleum, the pound 3 *s.*
Unguentum Pomatum, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Emplaſtrum Diachylon ſimple, the pound 9 *d.*
Emplaſtrum de Minio, the pound 9. *d.*
Emplaſtrum Diapalma, the pound 9 *d.*
Emplaſtrum Meliloti, the pound 9 *d.*
Emplaſtrum Stictícum Paracelſi, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Prices Current of Ingredients that are to be bought of the Grocers.

Almonds ſweet, *Jordan*, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Almonds ſweet of *Valentia*, the pound 6 *d.*

Al-

Almonds bitter, the pound 10 *d.*
Cinnamon, the pound 8 *s.*
Cloves, the pound 13 *s.* 4 *d.*
Dates, the pound 8 *d.*
French Barley, the pound 4 *d.*
Ginger, the pound 6 *d.*
Mace, the pound 13 *s.* 4 *d.*
Nutmegs, the pound 6 *d.*
Pearl Barley, the pound 6 *s.*
Piſtackes, the pound, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Sugarcandy white, the pound 1*s.* 8*d.*
Sugarcandy brown, the pound 10 *d.*

The

The Prices of Chymical Preparations at the Chymists, *or at the* Druggists, *who sell the same Chymical Preparations at the same Rates; which they can very well do, in regard they buy great quantities of them from the Chymists at much cheaper Rates, than they will sell lesser proportions to particular persons.*

Antimonium Diaphoreticum, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Chalybs præparat. the pound 2 *s.*
Crocus Metallorum, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d*
Crocus Martis, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Mercurius Dulcis subl. the ounce 10 *d.*
Mercurius Vitæ, the ounce 3 *s.*
Mercurius Præcipitat. albus dulcis, the ounce 3 *s.*
Magisterium perlarum, the ounce 5 *s.*

Magi-

Magisterium Corallorum, the ounce 2 *s.*

Tartarum Vitriolatum, the ounce 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Turbith Mineral, the ounce, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Vitrum Antimonii, the pound 2 *s.*

The Prices of Chymical Oyls and Spirits.

Aqua fortis single, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Aqua fortis double, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

Balsam of *Sulphur*, the pound 8 *s.*

Elixir proprietatis, the ounce 18 *d.*

Lac Sulphuris, the ounce 3 *s.*

Oleum Absinthii, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Oleum Anisi, the ounce 1 *s.*

Oleum Carui, the ounce 2 *s.*

Oleum Citri, the ounce 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Oleum Cinnamoni, the oun. 1 *l.* 12 *s.*

Oleum

Oleum Cumini, the ounce 1 *s.*
Oleum Ceræ, the ounce 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
Oleum Garyophyllorum, the ounce 5 *s.*
Oleum Jessemi, the ounce 5 *s.*
Oleum Juniperi, the ounce 2 *s.*
Oleum Nucis moschatæ, the ounce 2 *s.*
Oleum Origani, the ounce 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Oleum Rhodii, the ounce 5 *s.*
Oleum de Sassafras, the ounce 3 *s.*
Oleum Sulphuris per campanam, the ounce, 10 *d.*
Oleum Succini, the ounce 1 *s.*
Oleum Tartari per deliq. the ounce 1 *s.*
Oleum Vitrioli, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Spiritus Cornu cervi, the ounce 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Spiritus Salis, the pound 8 *s.*
Spiritus Salis armoniaci, the ounce 1 *s.*
Spiritus Cochleariæ, the ounce 9 *d.*

The Prices of Chymical Salts.

Sal Abſinthii, the ounce, 1 *s.*
Sal Arthemiſiæ, the ounce 2 *s.*
Sal Cardui Benedicti, the ounce 2 *s.*
Sal Chalybis, the ounce 1 *s.*
Sal Cochleariæ, the ounce 1 *s.*
Sal Fraxini, the ounce 10 *d.*
Sal Geniſtæ, the ounce 10 *d.*
Sal Prunellæ, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Sal Succini, the ounce 5 *s.*
Sal Tartari, the ounce 8 *d.*
Sal Vitrioli, the ounce 8 *d.*
Saccharum Saturni, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

THE

THE
Family Physician.

CHAP. I.

Of Vomitives.

The Description of a gentle Vomitive.

TAke luke-warm water a pint, add to it six or eight spoonfuls of sweet Salade Oyl: drink it off warm, or if your Stomach be full and inclined to vomit, drink off a pint or two of warm *Carduus* Posset.

Another

Another gentle Vomitive.

Take three or four Radiſhes, bruiſe them, and boyl them in a pint of ſmall Ale, until one half be boyl'd away; preſs the Liquor hard through a Strainer, and add to it one ounce of freſh Butter, or 2 or 3 ſpoonfuls of ſweet Oyl.

Another Vomitive.

Diſſolve two ſcruples, or a dram of Saltpeter, in a pint of fat broath.

Another ſomewhat ſtronger.

Take of the yellow bark of *Frangula* three drams, or the ſame quantity of Broom flowers, boyl it or them a quarter of an hour in half a pint of ſmall Ale, ſtrain it and drink it off warm.

Another.

Another.

Take a dram and half of Orach ſeeds powdered, and drink it off in a quarter of a pint of warm Poſſet Ale, or fat broath.

Or,

Take a dram of dried Pompion Root powdered; or a dram of Nettle ſeeds powdered; or a dram of the inner Bark of Walnut tree powdered; or 3 drams of Radiſh ſeeds powdered; or three drams of Garden Creſs ſeeds powdered; likewiſe a dram of fine grated Agarick taken in a draught of fat broath, will with ſome operate very well by Vomit.

Alſo threeſcore drops of the juice of green Tobacco leaves taken in Poſſet, doth Vomit very ſmartly.

The

The best Vomitive among Vegetables is this following.

Take five or six leaves of green Asaraback leaves, bruise them in a Stone Mortar, and whilest you are bruising them, pour to them by spoonfuls, a quarter of a pint of Whitewine, or Ale; having mixed them well together, press out the Liquor hard, through a Canvas Strainer.

Likewise, in stead of the leaves, you may take a dram of Asaraback roots dryed and powdered, in a draught of Posset, or warm Ale.

CHAP. II.

Of Potions.

THe Description of a Cordial Potion, such as *Apothecaries* commonly prepare you in all cases,

when you make uſe of them, imagining, though it doth you but little good, it will do you no great harm, except it be to your purſe.

Take of Baum water, Black-cherry water, Carduus Water, of each one ounce and half; Treacle water, one ounce; Syrup of Gilliflowers, one ounce; mix them in a glaſs Viol. As oft as you prepare this your ſelf, you will ſave three ſhillings by it.

In many caſes, if you muſt needs have that which is called a Cordial, a quarter of a pint of good freſh ſmall Beer, and an ounce of Syrup of Gilliflowers diſſolved in it, and ſo taking two or three ſpoonfuls every two hours, may do as well as the beſt Cordial, to pleaſe your conceit; for you muſt know, that very oft Cordials are preſcribed only for to gratifie your Phanſie, and the *Apothecaries* Avarice; the right

right Cordial being that, which removes the Cauſe of your diſtemper, and upon that be aſſured your Heart and other Bowels will ſoon recover ſtrength, and revive.

The Deſcription of a Perle Cordial.

Take of the diſtilled waters of Citron, Wood-Sorrel, Dragons and Carduus, of each one ounce; *Aqua Mirabilis*, ſix drams; Pearl prepared (that is only ground on a Marble, with a few drops of Roſe water into an impalpable powder) one dram; Syrup of Gilliflowers, one ounce: ſo ſhake them together in a four ounce Glaſs, and take it by ſpoonfuls, as directed before.

The Deſcription of an Univerſal purgative Potion.

Take half an ounce of the beſt

Senna, one dram of ſweet Fennil ſeeds bruiſed, ſteep them all night in ſomewhat more than a quarter of a pint of clear Poſſet Ale; next morning ſtrain and preſs it, diſſolving into the liquor one ounce of good Manna, then ſtrain it once over again.

Another univerſal purgative Potion.

Take half an ounce of Polypody roots of the Oak, a handful of Agrimony, ſix Damask Prunes, one ounce of Currents, half an ounce of Senna, one dram of green Anniſeeds; boyl them gently for a quarter of an hour in half a pint of water; preſs the liquor through a ſtrainer, and ſweeten it with brown Sugar.

Another univerſal Purge.

Take two drams of Senna, one dram

dram of Rhubarb, two ſcruples of Agarick, half a dram of ſweet Fennil ſeeds, a ſcruple of Cinnamon; ſteep them all night in ſomewhat more than a quarter of a pint of the Decoction of Currents; Preſs the liquor next morning through a ſtrainer, and diſſolve therein one ounce of Syrup of Roſes Laxative.

CHAP. III.

Of Emulſions, and Almond Milk.

The manner how to prepare an Emulſion to cool the Kidneys, and to take off the heat and ſharpneſs of Urine.

TAke of ſweet Almonds blanched one ounce, of the four greater Cold Seeds, of each half an ounce; then firſt bruiſe the ſeeds well in a ſtone Mortar with a wooden Peſtle; this done, put

the Almonds to them, and bruiſe them together, pouring to them as they are bruiſing by three or four ſpoonfuls at a time, a pint of Barly water; then preſs the liquor through a ſtrainer, and ſweeten it with white Sugar.

The manner of preparing Almond Milk.

Take four ounces of ſweet Almonds blanched, bruiſe them in a ſtone Mortar, and while you are bruiſing them, pour to them by degrees a pint of Barley water, preſs the liquor hard through a canvas ſtrainer, and ſweeten it with as much white Sugar as will make it grateful.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of Clyſters.

The Deſcription of a laxative Clyſter.

TAke of white Lilly roots one ounce, of Marſhmallows, Pellitory, and Mercury leaves, of each a handful; of Chamomil flowers two pugils, or one handful; common Fennil ſeeds half an ounce; boyl them in a pint and half of water to a pint; ſtrain the liquor, and therein diſſolve one ounce of Electuary Lenitive, three ounces of common Oyl, two ounces of brown Sugar, and a little Salt, ſtrain it once again, and uſe it warm.

Obſerv. *Strain the Decoction (being warm) of the foreſaid Roots and Herbs into a baſon, and with the*

back-side of a spoon dissolve the Electuary and Honey by stirring of them together; then strain it once again from the little lumps, that may not be thorowly dissolved, which otherwise would stop the Clyster-pipe, and hinder it from passing; if it be grown too cold, you must warm it again, before you administer it.

Another laxative Clyster.

Add to the ingredients of the foresaid Decoction half an ounce of Senna; boyl it, then strain the liquor, and dissolve in it four or five spoonfuls of brown Sugar, with four spoonfuls of Oyl, and a little Salt. Administer it warm.

An Emollient Clyster.

Take a pint of fat Broath, dissolve in it four or five spoonfuls of

of brown Sugar; and adminiſter it warm.

A Clyſter againſt the Cholick.

Take Marſhmallow roots one ounce; Mallows, Rue, Origan, Calamint, of each a handful, dried *Virginia* Tobacco leaves, half an ounce; Bay berries, ſix drams; Linſeeds, half an ounce; boyl them in a little more than a pint of water: ſtrain it, and thereunto add eight or nine ſpoonfuls of common Oyl.

An Anodyne Clyſter againſt Gripes.

Boyl a pint of Milk once up, and mix with it the yolk of one Egge, and four ſpoonfuls of brown Sugar.

An adstringent Clyster against a Looseness, and Dysenteries.

Take half an ounce of Tormentil roots; of the leaves of Plantane and Shepherds purse, of each one handful; red Rose leaves, two pugils; Cypress Nuts, two drams; boyl them in Smiths water unto a pint, and mix with it the yolks of two Eggs well beaten.

A Clyster against pains of the Stone.

Take of the leaves of Pellitory, Mallows, and Mercury, of each one handful; Fenugreek seeds, and Bay berries, of each half an ounce; Chamomil flowers, two pugils: boyl them in water unto a pint: dissolve therein one ounce of *Venice Therebinthin*, which must be done thus; warm two ounces of common Oyl, there-

therewith mix the foreſaid *Therebinthin* with a Spoon or *Spatula*, which then will eaſily mix with the foreſaid Decoction.

CHAP. V.

Of Suppoſitories.

TAke a Beet root, or a Cabbage root, cut it according to the length and ſhape of your fore-finger, that is, Taper; onely a little pointed at one end; duſt it about with a little Salt powdered fine, and put it up your fundament.

Another.

Take a piece of Caſtle Soap, ſhape it as was directed before, and make uſe of it. Or, take an end of a Tallow Candle, and duſt it a little with Salt powdered.

Another.

Another.

Take Honey, and boyl it up to a thickneſs and hardneſs, mix with it twenty grains of *Aloes* powdered, or (if required more ſtimulating) twenty grains of *Scammony* powdered, or twenty grains of *Colocynth* powdered.

CHAP. VI.

Of Juleps.

A cooling Julep in Fevers.

TAke a quart of Barley water, ſqueeſe in it the juice of one large Lemon, or of two ſmall ones, then ſweeten it with as much white Sugar, as will make it palatable.

Another.

Another.

Take of the distilled waters of Succory, Sorrel, and Violets, of each four ounces; dissolve in them three ounces of Syrup of Limons, or Syrup of Sorrel.

CHAP. VI.

Of Decoctions.

A Pectoral Decoction against Coughs, and Phthisicks.

TAke of Elicampane, Eringo, and Liquoris roots, of each half an ounce; Currents one ounce; Figs, twenty in Number; Dates, ten in number; Maidenhair, one handful; sweet Fennil seeds, half an ounce: boil them in Spring water unto a pint and half; strain the liquor, and dissolve therein one ounce and half of clarified Honey.

A

A Decoction againſt the Dropſie.

Take of the chips of *Guaiacum* wood, two ounces; Saſſafras wood cut ſmall, one ounce; of the roots of Swallow-wort, Florentine Orris, of each one ounce; Agrimony, Pennyroyal, Horehound, of each one handful; Roman Wormwood, half a handful; Juniper berries, and Parſley ſeeds, of each one ounce; Clove bark, three drams: boyl them in Whitewine and water, of each the ſame meaſure, unto a quart: ſtrain the liquor, and therein diſſolve three ounces of clarified Honey.

A Decoction againſt the Stone.

Take of Reſtharrow roots, one ounce, Horſe-radiſh roots, half an ounce; Saxifrage leaves, and *Venus* Baſon, of each one handful; *Alkekengi* berries, or Winter Cherries, fifty

fifty in number; *Milium Solis*, ſix drams; ſweet Fennil, Burdock and Saxifrage ſeeds; of each half an ounce; Juniper berries, ſix drams; Rheniſh Tartar, a quarter of an ounce; boil them in half White-wine, and half Water unto one pint and half: ſtrain the liquor, and keep it in a glaſs. Take a quarter of a pint Mornings and Afternoons.

A Decoction againſt a Dyſentery and other Looſneſſes.

Take Tormentil, and Snake-weed roots, of each half an ounce; red Saunders, ſix drams; Comfrey leaves, half a handful; Myrtle berries, ſix drams; red Roſe leaves, one handful: boyl them in Smiths forge-water unto a quart.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Gargarisms.

A Gargarism to purge the Brain of Flegm.

TAke of Elicampane roots, one ounce; of the tops of Hyssop, and Sage, of each one handful; *Pyrethrum* root, or Pellitory of *Spain*, two drams; long Pepper, Cubebs, of each one dram; boyl them in half Whitewine, and half Water, unto a pint. Strain the liquor, and therein dissolve two ounces of Syrup of Vinegar.

A Gargarism against the swelling and inflammation of the Throat.

Take of Plantane water four ounces; Rose water, and Self-heal water, of each two ounces; dissolve in them Syrup of Mulberries two

two ounces; *Sal Prunellæ* half a dram.

A Gargariſm againſt foul Scorbutick Gums.

Take Tormentil and *Ariſtolochia rotunda* roots half an ounce, Pilewort, Sage, and Garden Scurvey-graſs, of each one handful: boyl them in water to a pint; therein diſſolve two ſcruples of flowers of *Sal Armoniac.*

CHAP. VIII.

Of Collyria's, *or Eye Medicines.*

An Eye-water to clear the ſight.

TAke Celandine, Eye-bright, Vervain, and Rue, of each three handfuls; ſweet Fennil, and Cummin ſeeds, of each ſix drams; Mace and Cloves, of each three drams;

drams; steep them in French Wine and Spring water, of each one pint; afterwards distil the water off in a glass Body with a glass Head in Sand.

An Eye Water against Heat, Redness, and sharp Rhumes of the Eyes.

Take Rosewater and Eyebright-water of each two ounces; of *Trochisci albi Rhasis* one dram; prepared *Tuthia* twenty grains; mix them together in a glass.

The Green Eyewater *to remove Specks and Pearles from the Eye.*

Take a quarter of an ounce of *Verdigriese* powder'd very fine; *Aloës* powder'd one dram; boyl them in Rose water and White-wine of each five ounces; then while it is yet warm, filtrate it through brown Paper.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of Cataplaſms, *or Poulteſſes.*

A Diſſolving Poulteſs *or* Cataplaſm.

TAke green *Orris* roots, and white *Lilly* roots, of each one ounce; Marſhmallows, Pellitory, Pennyroyal, Origan, Calamint, Rue, of each a handful; Chamomil, Melilot, and Elder flowers, of each a pugil or half a handful; green Anniſeeds, common Fennil, and Cumminſeeds, of each half an ounce; boyl them to a maſh in Water, and Whitewine: then bruiſe them into an even ſmooth maſs, in a wooden or ſtone Mortar, adding to them Lupin and Bean flowers, of each one ounce and half; Oyl of Camomil, and of Orris, of each one ounce

ounce and half; mix them well in the Mortar, and heat them again; then apply half of this Poulteſs (more or leſs according to the extent of the part affected) being hot, and ſpread between two Linen Cloaths.

Another.

Take a quarter of a pound of Leven, mix it with as much common oyl as will bring it into a Poulteſs, and apply it warm.

A maturating Cataplaſm or ripening Poulteſs.

Take Marſhmallow and white Lilly roots, of each one ounce; Pellitory, Marſhmallow, and Mallow leaves, of each two handfuls; Fenugreek and Linſeeds, of each one ounce: boil them to a Maſh in water, and put to them Wheat flower three ounces, Oyl of Lilies three

three ounces. Apply it as was directed before.

An Anodyne Cataplasm, or Poultess to ease pain.

Take of the Crums of White Bread one pound, boil it into a thick Pap in Milk, then adde to it two Yolks of Eggs, three ounces of thick common Oyl, and a little Saffron, and apply it warm, renewing it as oft as it cools.

CHAP. X.

Of Oyntments.

An Oyntment against a Scald or Burn.

TAke Rue leaves one handful, Housleek one handful & half, Hen-dung two ounces, unsalted fresh Butter a quarter of a pound, fry them together, and then press them

them through a Canvas cloth. Herewith (a little being melted in a Spoon) anoint the ſcalded or burned part once in three or four hours, applying thereon two or three freſh Plantane leaves.

An Oyntment againſt the Itch.

Take Hogs-greaſe four ounces, Therebinthin and Wax of each one ounce, Flower of Brimſtone, or rather unmelted Brimſtone pounded and ſifted, one ounce; Tobacco ſtalks powdered and ſifted half an ounce, White Lead two drams, common Oyl as much as will ſuffice to bring it into an Oyntment.

CHAP. XI.

Of Veſicatories or Bliſtering Plaſters.

A Veſicatory Emplaſter.

TAke half an ounce of Leven, *Cantharides* or *Spaniſh* Flies

Flies powdered, one dram ; ſharp Wine vinegar as much as will ſuffice to mix them into a Paſte ; which ſpread upon Linen or Leather, and applied will in few hours raiſe a large Bliſter.

Another.

Take of Roſin three drams and half, Wax one dram and half, *Cantharides* powdered three drams, Muſtard-ſeed two ſcruples, common oyl as much as ſufficeth. This will ſerve for three or four Bliſtering Plaſters.

F I N I S.

20141

THE

Family Physician,

AND THE

House Apothecary;

CONTAINING

I. Medicines against all such *Diseases* people usually advise with *Apothecaries* to be cured of.

II. Instructions, whereby to prepare at your own Houses all kinds of necessary Medicines that are prepared by *Apothecaries*, or prescribed by *Physicians*.

III. The exact Prices of all Drugs, Herbs, Seeds, simple and compound Medicines, as they are sold at the *Druggists*, or may be sold by the *Apothecaries*.

IV. That it's plainly made to appear, that in preparing Medicines thus at your own Houses, that it's not only a far safer way, but you shall also save Nineteen Shillings in Twenty, comparing it with the extravagant Rates of many *Apothecaries*.

By *GIDEON HARVEY*, M.D.
Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty.

Printed for *T. R.* and are to be sold by the Booksellers of *London*,
M DC LXXVI.

Imprimatur,

G. Jane.

May 6. 1676.

THE

INTRODUCTION

Containing the use of this

TREATISE.

AS Diseases and Death are marks of the Divine Justice in the punishment of Sin, So the Art of Physick must be acknowledged a derivative from the transcendent Mercy of the Great God, whereby the crazie and sickly constitutions of humane Bodies are supported, their pains appeased, and health restored. These as well as his other Attributes, render the Almighty most glorious.

The *Obſervation* deduced from what precedes, informs us, That thoſe that uſurp, and exerciſe the Art of Phyſick abuſively and unworthily, do extreamly Eclipſe Gods glory, by ſo diminiſhing of his Mercy; and of this ſo weighty a Sin, it is to be feared many *Empiricks* and *Little Apothecaries* inhabiting the skirts of the City and Country Villages, do contract a guilt, not only by adminiſtring Phyſick ignorantly, and without thoſe qualifications, that are abſolutely neceſſary in a Phyſician, but by [illegible] the prices of their Medicines, to that degree, that mean Families by a ſ of ſickneſs or two muſt unavoidably be ruined in Eſtate, and to oft in their Health. I muſt tell you I have oft ſeen Bills of *Apothecari* riſen to twenty, & ſometimes thirt pounds in the time of a Fortnigh

what is more, I have known an *Apothecaries* Bill ſo extravagant, that the ſum at the bottom of his Account amounted to Fifty pounds in the ſpace of Thirty days, when the Ingredients of the whole Courſe could not be computed to ſtand him in Forty ſhillings: but, that which ſounds worſe than all this is, that not long ſince an *Apothecary* of our Suburbs, to Nine Patients, brought in Bills for leſs than three quarters of a years Phyſick, amounting to Fifteen hundred pounds. Though at the ſame time I muſt intimate to you, that this is not the practice of our *London* Apothecaries, who not only for diſcharging their Conſciences in the faithful Preparation of their Medicines, but alſo for vending them at reaſonable Rates, may vie with any others of that Trade in all *Europe*; and therefore you

A Decoction against the Dropsie.

Take of the chips of *Guaiacum* wood, two ounces; Sassafras wood cut small, one ounce; of the roots of Swallow-wort, Florentine Orris, of each one ounce; Agrimony, Pennyroyal, Horchound, of each one handful; Roman Wormwood, half a handful, Juniper berries, and Parsley seeds, of each one ounce; Clove bark, three drams: boyl them in Whitewine and water, of each the same measure, unto a quart: strain the liquor, and therein dissolve three ounces of clarified Honey.

A Decoction against the Stone.

Take of Restharrow roots, one ounce, Horse-radish roots, half an ounce; Saxifrage leaves, and *Venus* Bason, of each one handful; *Alkekengi* berries, or Winter Cherries, fifty

fifty in number; *Milium Solis*, ſix drams; ſweet Fennil, Burdock and Saxifrage ſeeds; of each half an ounce; Juniper berries, ſix drams; Rheniſh Tartar, a quarter of an ounce; boil them in half White-wine, and half Water unto one pint and half: ſtrain the liquor, and keep it in a glaſs. Take a quarter of a pint Mornings and Afternoons.

A Decoction againſt a Dyſentery and other Looſneſſes.

Take Tormentil, and Snake-weed roots, of each half an ounce; red Saunders, ſix drams; Comfrey leaves, half a handful; Myrtle berries, ſix drams; red Roſe leaves, one handful: boyl them in Smiths forge-water unto a quart.

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TAke of Elicampane roots, one ounce; of the tops of Hyssop, and Sage, of each one handful; *Pyrethrum* root, or Pellitory of *Spain*, two drams; long Pepper, Cubebs, of each one dram, boyl them in half Whitewine, and half Water, unto a pint. Strain the liquor, and therein dissolve two ounces of Syrup of Vinegar.

A Gargarism against the swelling and inflammation of the Threat.

Take of Plantane water four ounces; Rose water, and Self-heal water, of each two ounces; dissolve in them Syrup of Mulberries two

two ounces; *Sal Prunellæ* half a dram.

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Take Tormentil and *Aristolochia rotunda* roots half an ounce, Pilewort, Sage, and Garden Scurveygrass, of each one handful: boyl them in water to a pint; therein dissolve two scruples of flowers of *Sal Armoniac.*

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A maturating Cataplasm or ripening Poultess.

Take Marshmallow and white Lilly roots, of each one ounce; Pellitory, Marshmallow, and Mallow leaves, of each two handfuls; Fenugreek and Linseeds, of each one ounce: boil them to a Mash in water, and put to them Wheat flower three ounces, Oyl of Lilies three

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F I N I S.

Errors of the Preſs.

PAge 45. *line* 20 and 21. *read* 2 *d.* the Ounce, and eight groats the pound. *p.* 52. *l.* 6. *r.* Oriental Bezoar, eight or ten ſhill. which makes the whole compoſition come to 12 *s.* 7 *d.* 1 *q.* ſo that the Ounce will ſtand you in ſomething leſs than a Crown, and the Dram at 7 *d.* half penny or leſs. *p.* 76. *l.* 15. *r.* Succotrine Aloes, and the fineſt Scammony. *p.* 95. *l.* 15. *r.* the Ounce at two pence. *p.* 99. *l.* 10. *r.* two pence the Ounce. *p.* 119. *l.* 11. *r.* Dictamnum Cretic. the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.* *p.* 120. *l.* 19. *r* Alkekengi, the pound at 5 *s.* 4 *d.* *p.* 119. *l.* 1. *r.* Carpoballſamum, the pound 2 *s.* 4 *d.* *p.* 119. *l* 7. *r.* Galls, the pound 8 *s.* *p* 120. *l.* 1. *r.* *Famaica* pepper or carbobals, the pound 2 *s.* 4 *d.* *p.* 120. *l.* 9. *r.* Ammeos ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.* *l.* 15. *r.* Semina Bombacis, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.* *l.* 21. *r.* Citron ſeeds, the pound 8 *s.* *p.* 121. *l.* 5. *r.* Daucus Cretic. the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.* *p.* 122. *l.* 20. *r.* Saxifrage, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.* *p.* 124. *l.* 11. *r.* Cambogia, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.* *r.* Sarcocolla, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.* *p.* 126. *l.* 4 *r.* Tacamahaca in the lump, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.* *p.* 126. *l.* 19. *r.* Bezoar Oriental, the ounce from 30 to 40 *s.* *p.* 130. *l.* 1. *r.* Lapis hæmatites, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.* *p.* 131. *l.* 19. *r.* *Jordan* Almonds, the pound 10 *d.* *p.* 135. *l.* 3. *r.* Cloves, the pound 7 *s.* *p* 135. *l.* 9. Pearl barley, the pound 6 *d.*

11 JAN 88

ERRATA.

Page 131, read after he addeth, that *the perſon whoſe works ſhall be found fit to be burnt, ſhall be ſaved; yet ſo as by fire.*

N. B. The PUBLISHER is ſenſible that there are ſeveral other errors of the preſs, as well as in the punctuation, which he is perſuaded the Reader's good ſenſe will correct and candor pardon.

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